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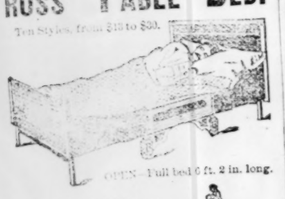

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MAKE HENS LAY
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THE Secretary of the Interior recently sent to Senator Sherman, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, a letter transmitting a very complete report, made by Major Powell, superintendent of the geological survey, on the Senate bill, introduced some time since, "to facilitate the settlement and develop the resources of the Territory of Alaska, and to open an overland commercial route between the United States, Asiatic Russia and Japan." This report is very full, and is accompanied by two large maps. Major Powell says that a railroad is feasible over this vast extent of country, and the difficulties to be overcome are not particularly greater than those that have already been mastered in constructing the transcontinental roads already in operation. He says the distance from Northern Montana to Behring Sea is 2,800 miles. This distance, for convenience, he divides into three parts, as follows: 1. From some point on the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana to the headwaters of the Peace River. 2. From the headwaters of the Peace River to the headwaters of the Yukon. 3. From the headwaters of the Yukon to some point on the shore of Behring Sea. The report then goes on to give a pretty general discussion of the region over which a proposed route would pass, and tells of the geological formation and general prospects of the country for settlement and business. In a general way the recommendation is that the proposed road shall follow the beds of streams, instead of the plains, where it would be necessary to span many gullies. Advantage is taken of the report made by the explorers who were sent by the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1865 to map out a route for that company to run its lines.

THERE has been much criticism of Dr. Sunderland's omission from the White House wedding service of the word "obey." The question has been taken up by all the clergymen locally, and it may become a national religious issue. Dr. Sunderland says he is ready to defend this omission against all comers. The Doctor is always at his best in a controversy. He says that the form of marriage service adopted by him is the result of long experience and study. The word "obey" was not used in addressing either party. The word "cherish" was used in addressing the groom and "honor" in addressing the bride. "Honor," the Doctor says, "includes the fulfillment of every possible duty. The word 'honor' is found in the decalogue—'Honor thy father and thy mother.' The word 'obey' in Scripture is used only in referring to bond-slaves and slavery." The Doctor may preach a sermon on the subject before long.

ACCORDING to a French paper the Count de Lesseps was foretold by an ancient Egyptian oracle. It says: "Herodotus relates that when Neco, King of Egypt, undertook the work of uniting the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, by means of a canal, 620,000 men perished in the work. He then caused the work to be stopped and consulted an oracle, receiving the reply: 'A barbarian will finish thy work.' The gentleman who alighted upon that bit of history copied upon a sheet of paper the paragraph from Herodotus and carried it to De Lesseps, who, having read it, took his pen and appended: 'The barbarian prophesied by the oracle.—F. de Lesseps."

One of the newly invented detective cameras exhibited at the recent American Photographers' Convention, in St. Louis, was the "satchel camera." It looks exactly like an alligater skin hand-bag, is carried by a shoulder strap at the side of the operator, and pictures are taken without attracting attention and without focussing the object.

The man who probably claims the distinction of being the northernmost editor in the world is the printer and Esquimaux poet, L. Moller, who edits the illustrated Esquimaux paper, *Atuagagliutit*, published at Godthaab, a Danish colony on the west coast of Greenland, 64° north latitude. This enterprising journalist joined the expedition of Nordenskjold for the exploration of the interior of Greenland in order to be able to supply his paper with illustrated reports of the journey.

A wide awake Frenchman has applied the idea of supplying prepared and warm food to the milch cows of Paris and other city dairies. The feed is delivered twice a day by vans in covered barrels not from steam vats. It consists of chaffed fodder, roots, peas, bean or linseed meal, rye, barley, maize or wheaten flour following their prices. A cow can thus be fed on fourteen cents daily, and the rations are always free to be analyzed at the contractor's expense.

William Keenan, of Korah, Canada, writes to the Toronto *Globe* that he is the owner of one of the greatest wonders of the age. The wonder is a calf with a head on each end, four eyes, six legs, and two tails, all well formed. Mr. Keenan drops into poetry in describing the wonder, which, by the way, is dead and stuffed. This is the poem:

MARVELLOUS.

What a marvellous sight for nature to send,
This wonderful beast with a head on each end;
Never before was a thing of the kind
Seen with six legs and two tails behind.

A German newspaper estimates the number of sewing machines annually produced at 1,500,000, one-third of which are of German manufacture. Estimating the number of people in need of sewing machines at 500,000,000, the annual production allows one for every 300 civilized people. The newspaper in question adds: "America, it is true, is the home of the modern sewing machine, but in respect of variety, efficiency, and finish German skill has triumphed over the American article." We may add that it was a German historian, Bottiger, who, in referring thirty years ago to the invention of the sewing-machine, thought that "it did not seem to be a success."

It is with deep pain that we observe that a brother editor, Mr. C. S. Ziegenfuss, of the Butte (Montana) *Daily Miner*, has refused to be shot and pounded by a citizen of the neighboring suburb of Anaconda, Mr. George Miller, whose conduct the editor had found it necessary to criticise in his journal. Mr. Miller armed himself with a revolver and called upon Mr. Ziegenfuss to remonstrate, and a lively discussion ensued, at the close of which Mr. Miller was tenderly lifted from the sidewalk into an ambulance, while Mr. Ziegenfuss wrote a brief outline of the result of the interview in time for the afternoon's paper. Mr. Miller, in his ante-mortem statement, lamented that he had ever allowed himself to be disgorged from Anaconda, and records his protest against physical journalism.

A foreign scientific journal announces the discovery of a beetle, christened Cetonia aurata, which is to render unnecessary all the knowledge gained by Pasteur concerning the treatment of rabies. A Russian naturalist, Alexander Becker, is credited with having made known the properties of this valuable bug, and as being the authority for the statement that in Southern Russia it is the commonly recognized and always efficient antidote for rabies. All that is necessary for a person to do, after having been bitten by a mad dog, is to eat a piece of bread in which a Cetonia aurata is enveloped, and he will be secured against hydrophobia. The insect is said to be of a metallic green color, with some white lines and spots upon it, and it is represented as common among the flowers, not only of Southern Russia, but of nearly all Southern Europe.

Twenty-two years ago a Washington postoffice clerk named Day, so the story runs, was a poor but healthy music teacher in a Catskill mountain village. One day as he was silently musing on the prospect of something turning up an Englishman suddenly stood before him and requested a loan of a "fi' pun note." Courteously inviting the talented stranger to be seated on a fence rail Mr. Day hurried into the house and with a trembling hand drew forth from his fiddle box the few remaining greenbacks. With a muttered exclamation that his "board bill must wait," he hastened out to where the refined European was pulling the elm slivers from his trousers and quickly thrust the $25 into his unoccupied hand. The stranger disappeared. Two decades worked their tedious length along, while Day worked whenever he could get anything to do. At last the dividends are declared. The stranger took the $25 and went to Australia, where he finally died, surrounded by a few faithful servants and $6,000,000, which he bequeathed to the trusting Day. And this is the story some persons are telling now-a-days when they want to borrow a quarter in a genteel sort of way.

The prejudice against American pork in old countries does not extend to the consumers. It is, in fact, so the *Cultivator* charges, only a pretext to prevent our competition in German markets, but the prohibition is ineffectual. Our pork goes freely to England, is there relabeled and sent to Germany as of English production. It seems to be a hard matter to head off a hog, even after it is made into pork.

The farms of America equal the entire Territory of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Portugal. The corn fields equal the extent of England, Scotland and Belgium, while the grain fields generally would overlap Spain. The cotton fields cover an area larger than Holland and twice as large as Belgium. The rice fields, sugar and tobacco plantations would also form kingdoms of no insignificant size, and such is the stage of advancement reached by American agriculturists that it is estimated that one farmer like Mr. Dalrymple, with a field of wheat covering a hundred square miles, can raise as much grain with 400 farm servants as 5,000 peasant proprietors in France.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Pearl ball buttons are worn on summer dresses.

Some of the new combinations of color are startling.

Bonnets are for the most part small and close in shape.

Silver watches with decorated cases are carried by both sexes.

Grand Rapids, Mich., has four "lady" barbers, one of whom is colored.

A stylish English jacket is close-fitting at the back, with loose front.

Milwaukee has a cooking school with an attendance of 160 regular pupils.

White and black is a favorite combination both in dress goods and in millinery.

A new material has bands of drawn work alternating with stripes of satin, silk or grenadine.

The capital of the Third National Bank, of Cincinnatti, $1,000,000, is mostly owned by women.

The champion lawn tennis player of England is a Miss Dodd of Rocherry, who is only fifteen years of age.

Velvet is giving way to watered silk for dress trimming. The silk seems much less warm than the velvet.

Low-cut bodices are bordered about the neck with rolls of gauze or crepe finished at the shoulders by bows of ribbon.

In 1861 there were only 1,931 women employed in the civil service of Great Britain, and now there are more than 8,000.

The Assistant Press Commissioner of the prospective North, Central and South American Exposition is Mrs. A. B. Mead.

Some of the new bordered materials for costumes have rows of graduated insertion in colors; others have the stripes of tiny loops.

The Misses Austin, of Louisiana, who have a $150,000 claim against the United States, both hold departmental positions at the capital.

Black tulle fichus, embroidered with cut glass beads of all colors resembling jewels, are worn about the open-necked bodices of evening dresses.

Bodices of double net, closely embroidered with crystal or steel, are very beautiful. They are quite plain, or are trimmed with frills of lace.

Some Inquisitive person sent Sarah Bernhardt a set of printed questions to fill out. Among them was, "What's your favorite animal?" She answered, "Man."

Short mantles, fitting closely at the back, are covered with bead embroidery. The fronts are generally loose, and the ends are ornamented with beads, tassels or bows of ribbon.

Bandana aprons are made of bright-hued bandana handkerchiefs. Make a perfectly plain apron with pockets. Turn down the top and run in a bright red or yellow satin ribbon to tie.

Dog collars of beads have a deep point in front composed of a network of beads edged with pendants of cut glass. Other necklets are composed of discs of hammered gold linked with garnets.

A pointed puff, extending from the top of the sleeve to the elbow, is made of the lace or embroidery with which the dress is trimmed. This style of trimming sleeves is only applicable to rich dresses.

Mantles for warm summer days are of Chantilly, tulle lined, with some shimmering glace silk and trimmed with a profusion of Chantilly lace, or they are made of brocaded grenadine and trimmed with guipure lace.

The desire for color and enrichment with gems has called in use not only all the precious gems and semi-precious stones, the manufacture of which is familiar, but countless fancy stones as yet unnamed in the jeweler's vocabulary.

Small mantles corresponding to costumes of light wool just cover the shoulders. They have long scarf ends which are tied in a single knot across the chest. They are lined with some bright color, and have only a braided design on the ends for trimming.

Oatmeal water is admirable for improving the skin. Pour boiling water over a few spoonfuls of it and let it stand a few hours. On retiring wash the face and neck freely in the starchy water and dry without wiping. It is more conveniently used for a full bath when inclosed in a bag.

The robe worn by the Queen of Portugal on the occasion of the recent royal marriage was regally magnificent. The dress and immensely long train were of pale blue velvet, exquisitely embroidered with silver and pearls. The royal mantle was of dark blue velvet, with a lining of pale blue satin the shade of the dress, and was covered with silver and pearl embroidery inside and out, the collar being edged with rows of enormous pearls. Three large diamond pins fastened the mantle. The tiara and necklace were of diamonds of rare size and beauty. The gloves were of white kid, reaching to the shoulder, and were painted with the arms of Portugal.

If you are waiting for something to turn up just step on a barrel-hoop.

Wealth may bring luxuries, but luxuries do not always bring happiness.

GIFTS.

"Oh, World-God, give me wealth!" the Egyptian cried,
His prayer was granted. High as heaven, behold
Palace and pyramid; the brimming tide
Of lavish life washed all his land with gold.
Armies of toiled out slaves rise at his feet,
World-circling traffic roared through mart and street.
His priests are gods, his spice-balmed kings enshrined,
Set death at naught in rock-ribbed chambers deep,
Seek Pharaoh's race to-day and we shall find
Rust and the moth, silence and dusty sleep.

"Oh, World-God, give me beauty!" cried the Greek.
His prayer was granted. All the earth became
Plastic and vocal to his sense; each peak,
Each grove, each stream, quick with Promethean flame,
Peopled the world with imaged grace and light.
The lyre was his, and his the breathing might
Of the immortal marble, his the play
Of diamond-pointed thought and golden tongue.
Go seek the sunshine race, we find to-day
A broken column and a lute unstrung.

"Oh, World-God, give me power!" the Roman cried,
His prayer was granted. The vast world was chained
A captive to the chariot of his pride,
The blood of myriad provinces was drained
To feed that fierce, in-atiable red heart,
Invulnerably bulwarked every part
With serried legions and with close-meshed code.
Within, the burrowing worm had gnawed its home.
A roofless ruin stands where once abode
The imperial race of everlasting Rome.

"Oh, God-head, give me truth!" the Hebrew cried,
His prayer was granted. He became the slave
Of the idea, a pilgrim far and wide,
Cursed, hated, spurned, and scourged, with none to save.
The Pharaohs knew him, and when Greece beheld
His wisdom wore the hoary crown of Eld.
Beauty he hath forsworn, and wealth and power,
Seek him to-day, and find in every land
No fire consumes him, neither floods devour,
Immortal through the lamp within his hand.

—*Emma Lazarus.*

HELD FOR RANSOM.

"In 1853," said Thomas Thompson, "after I had been ill of fever for two months at Georgetown, British Guiana, a general trader of that port named William Chester fitted out a small schooner to proceed up the river Essequibo to barter for the native products of the country. A berth was offered me, and I was only too glad to accept it.

"The craft which our owner fitted out was an old coaster which had been wrecked or condemned and sold at auction. The schooner was provided with two small boats, which were old and patched. As to the cargo, I suppose it was all right, and there was no reason to doubt that the Captain, whose name was Larkin, and the mate, whose name was Wardell, were sailor men and knew their business. We numbered twelve men aboard, there being nine of us before the mast. We were only started on our voyage when we discovered the reason of our being so full-handed. When the wind was not favorable we were expected to tow the schooner, and, after a day or two, this back-breaking work was put upon us as a regular duty.

"After getting above the last military post we were among the natives, with only ourselves to depend upon, and while we discovered nothing hostile in their demeanor, the boats were always provided with muskets, and when we came to anchor at night a strong watch was kept and we made ready against a surprise. After the first four days we began bartering for pelts, roots, guns, woods and the like, and everything was plain sailing. It was on the tenth day out, at about mid-afternoon, that trouble came. We were towing the schooner ahead against a sluggish current, in a portion of the river split into several channels by bars. I was ordered into the small boat, along with James Keys and William Price, sailor men, to sound a channel and pick out a berth for the night. While the schooner was being held by the yawl we forged ahead around a bend in the river, and the thick forest shut out the craft from our vision. It wasn't two minutes after we lost sight of the schooner before three canoes, each holding five natives, dashed out at us from the mouth of a creek. The black fellows made no noise, but paddled full at us. This put us in a fix, you understand. There had been no hostilities as yet, and it would not do to fire upon them, though, on the other hand, we couldn't understand why they were making for us in that manner. We didn't have more than four or five minutes to spare. I was sounding, while Keys and Price were rowing. Price dropped his oar and raised a musket, but we protested, and he laid it down again. Next moment, we were surrounded, and a dozen of the fellows had their hands on our boat. They were armed with bows and arrows and old British muskets. While offering us no violence, we could plainly understand from their gestures that we were prisoners. They took the oars and muskets from our boat, and in the course of five minutes we found ourselves in the stream from which they had first appeared.

"Mates, says I, as we were being towed ashore, 'it's plain enough that we have been made prisoners and disarmed. It doesn't appear, however, that they mean us any great harm, and it will perhaps be our wisest plan not to provoke them to violence.'

"I expected we would be landed on the bank of the creek, but in place of that two of the natives came into the yawl, her painter was taken by one of the canoes, and we went up the creek at a smart pace. The forest was so dense on either side that it was twilight in there, and we could hardly see each other's faces. The creek was about thirty feet wide and quite deep. We were about half a mile from the river when we heard the report of a musket. The gun had been fired on board the schooner for a recall. The report somewhat excited the natives, and at the command of their chief they pulled ahead the faster. Price had recovered his wits and realized that we were being carried off, he advised that we make a fight for our liberty. While it might be that the natives understood a few words of English, it is more likely that the tone of his voice and his excitement gave them the cue. One of the fellows in the yawl with us had a musket, and he cocked it and held the weapon within a foot of my mate's breast. That was to warn him that any move on his part would be his own death, and he soon subsided.

"I think we must have gone up the river fully eight miles before we came to their village. It was not on the bank of the stream, but half a mile away, and approached by such tortuous paths through the dense forests that it was plain to understand that they were a warlike and strategic tribe, and that all the redcoats in British Guiana could not successfully attack the place. Each path, as I afterward came to know, was defended by a sort of abattis, and a sentinel or scout was always on duty. Our advent into the village created but little surprise, and this mostly among the women and children. This was pretty good proof that the sight of a white man was no novelty to the men. We were held under guard on a piece of vacant ground within the village for a few minutes, while one of the natives went off to see the chief; and during this interval I said to the men:

"'It is true, mates, that we have been made prisoners, but we must hope for the best. It is more likely, from the looks of everything, that we are being held for ransom. In case we are separated here and one of us has the luck to get away, let him take the creek for his compass to get back to the river.'

"Price growled back in an angry tone, saying that but for me we could have beaten them off, but Keys was silent. I think he was considerably overcome by our situation. After a bit the native returned, and we were separated and marched off in different directions. I was conducted to a small hut, which appeared to have been empty for some time, and was left alone in the darkness. There was no door to shut on me, nor was any one left as a guard; but I had kept my eyes open as we entered the village, and knew that it would be impossible for me to find my way out. I found a bed of leaves and branches, flung myself upon it, and after a few minutes given to thinking over the situation I fell asleep, and it was sun-up before I opened my eyes. A native had already entered the hut with my breakfast, which consisted of a stew in which the meat might have been monkey for all I could tell or cared. He also brought a calabash of water, some ground nuts of pleasant taste, and a species of fruit resembling the American mandrake. I was eating breakfast when I heard a great shouting and saw men running, but it was half an hour before I learned the cause of the excitement. A native then conducted me to the house of the chief, where I found Keys, greatly agitated. On the ground beside him was a heap of clothing which I recognized as the garments worn by Price, and as I entered the hut, Keys called to me.

"Oh, Mr. Thompson, but Price has been done for. He was in a hut next to me, and a little time ago he made a break to get away. I think he must have wounded some of the natives, and that he gave them a sharp fight, for they finished him off. I saw his dead body as they brought me here."

"The chief was not a bad looking fellow. He had a droll and cunning look about his eyes, and he watched and listened attentively while we were speaking. Near him stood a native, who proved to be an interpreter. He had evidently been in the employ of the English, for he could speak fairly well. At a sign from the chief he asked of us:

"'You write?'

"Keys shook his head, while I said yes. He then placed before me paper, ink and pens, and after a confab with the chief he said:

"'You write Captain. One of you dead. He buy others. Want muskets, powder, hatchets, beads and cloth. He buy you in two days. No buy you, you no get away. Write quick. Canoe take him down to Captain.'

"I caught the idea at once. We were to be held for ransom. Sailor men use the pen so little that none of them can boast of their scholarship in that direction, but at the end of half an hour I had finished a letter to the captain, telling him all the circumstances, and entreating him not to leave us to our fate. It was no sooner placed in an envelope and directed to him than a native seized it and hurried away, and Keys and myself were taken back to our separate huts. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning. By noon the fellow was back with an answer, which read:

"'You must try to escape. I have no authority to trade off the goods. How much do they want? Could a boatload of the men release you?'

"The chief and his interpreter were watching me as I read the letter, and they were quick to discover that I had bad news. The interpreter could not read writing, and they must, therefore, take it as I gave it. I explained that the Captain had only a few goods left, and that he advised them to conduct us to the nearest outpost down the river and make a bargain with the authorities. It was plain to see that they were disappointed, and after a confab the interpreter was ordered to say to me:

"'You try one time again. Captain give canoe full, we let you go. He no buy, we kill you. We no take you down river.'

"I wrote another letter to the Captain, giving the above information and appealing to him not to leave us to perish. For the wages which would be due us upon our return to Georgetown he could probably ransom us. At least hoped he would make the offer and the effort. As subsequently appeared, he did make the offer, and a good deal more. He offered four muskets and a large quantity of other barter for our safe return, but the stick was that the natives wanted the goods in advance. They were a suspicious lot, and would not trust the Captain to stand to his bargain. On the other hand, he had no faith that they would keep their promise to him, and thus the messengers were returned empty handed. Great was the rage of the people thereat. I was brought out of my hut and kicked and cuffed about until I fell exhausted, and the same treatment was served out to Keys. It was only after they had thus maltreated us that the Captain's letter was shown to me. He expressed his willingness to pay a fair ransom, but wanted me to make the natives understand that they must act fairly in the matter. This I tried to explain to the chief and his interpreter, but they either could not or would not understand. I think the killing of Price was also a knotty point in the transaction. They probably expected the Captain would seek revenge for that, and that if he got the oppertunity he would force them to release us without ransom.

"I went to bed sore and supperless to pass a wakeful night. Early the next morning I was routed out to write a third letter to the Captain. While I, of course, desired to save my life, I had pretty fully made up my mind that the natives had no intention of giving us up. I wrote the Captain to that effect, telling him to give them nothing until we were brought down the stream to a point where we could be exchanged. The fact that the village was full of stuff for barter, and that the tribe had fought shy of trading with the schooner, was proof to me that they were in a hostile mood. His firmness would result either in our death or liberty, and that probably before night.

"The morning was very hot and close, and before 9 o'clock I observed that the birds about us were in a state of alarm. The natives soon exhibited a restless and uneasy spirit, and, finding that little or no attention was paid to me, I walked over to where Keys was confined. As soon as we put our heads together we became satisfied that some terrible storm was brewing. The air continued to grow more hot and stifling, and at about 10 o'clock there came an earthquake shock which nearly threw us down. The first was speedily followed by a second and third, and as the huts began to tumble and the trees to fall, everybody ran away. Keys and myself took a path leading to the east and ran for life, both of us having noticed that the forest was more open in that direction. We were neither hindered nor pursued. It came on to blow a heavy gale soon after the shocks, and during the first hour of our wanderings we were in constant fear of death. After going seven or eight miles to the east we camped upon a sparsely wooded plain, and it was only then that we made up our minds to attempt to escape. We found plenty of wild fruits and fresh water, and during the whole day we did not meet with a native. It was long after dark before we lay down to rest, and it was scarcely daylight before we were afoot again.

"Not to weary you with uninteresting details, I may say that for seven days we held to the east, sometimes having a close shave from meeting natives, and sometimes so beaten out that we would willingly have surrendered. Toward evening of the seventh day, when we had made fully 120 miles, we came upon the river which divides British from Dutch Guiana, and, providentially, at the camp of some Dutch military officers who were on a hunting excursion. It was months after this before I reached Georgetown, while Keys never got there at all, being carried off by jungle fever. I hunted up Captain Larkins, who had long ago given me up for dead, and I was rightly treated in the matter of wages and aided to secure a berth on a brig about to sail for Liverpool. He had refused to give the natives any ransom in advance, and after waiting for three days without hearing anything further from me, had begun the homeward voyage."—*New York Sun.*

Tricks of Vision.

M. Emil Sorel, in *La Nature*, says: "There are days on which, in certain weather, and despite the curvature of the earth, the distance of visibility is doubled or more than doubled. This phenomenon is explained to us by a well known law of physics. If we throw a coin into an empty vessel it will be hidden by the edge of the latter, at a certain distance; but if we fill the vessel with water, the coin will become visible. We have here a case of refraction, such as is explained in elementary works on physics. Every one also knows the theory of the mirage put forth by the celebrated Monge, who explains the phenomenon as due to a diminution of the air's density in contact with the superheated earth. A contrary theory will explain the mirage at sea. While the sun is making the aomosphere intensely hot, the sea and the strata of air in contact therewith remain superlatively cold, and these strata become superposed in the order of their density. A lumino s ray emanating from the sea will pass from one stratuum into another of less density, there will be a refraction, and an object beneath the horizon will be seen above it. This theory supposes two conditions, to wit: a heating of the atmosphere, while the sea and the earth remain relatively cold and a calmness of it to permit its strata to become superposed in the order of their density. It is precisely when these two conditions are fulfilled that the phenomenon of the mirage occurs. On such days ships rise instead of descending in measure as they recede. As the horizon is perceived by direct visibility, a ship is finally seen above the horison as if it were suspended in the air. It is the famous "phantom ship," familiar to sailors—a visible ship in its natural, upright position. If atmospheric conditions were favorable, a second ship would be seen above the first, etc. Certain mariners worthy of credence have assured me that they have seen as many as seven superposed ships.

The Safest of all Explosives.

It is now claimed that means have been discovered which make blasting gelatine the safest of all explosives to handle after it is manufactured and which render it entirely suitable for use in shell projectiles. Blasting gelatine explodes with nearly twice the force of dynamite. It is the material used in the projectiles for the new Maxim gun and the new experimental war vessel Destroyer, which have so lately attracted attention in New York. So sanguine are some people that this explosive is to revolutionize national warfare that the *National Gazette* says: "In the completion of the Destroyer, the ironclads of the world will be rendered worthless hulks, and the strongest system of coast defence will be as chaff before the onslaughter of this terrific engine of destruction." This would seem to come wonderfully near realizing the idea of rendering war impossible.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A Unique Photograph Gallery.

The *Photographic Times* contains an interesting article about one of the most unique photographic galleries in existence. The gallery is a car built after the fashion of a Pullman coach. It can be attached to any express train, and in it the photographer travels all over the country, principally on the Northern Pacific Railroad, of which he is official photographer. M. F. Jay Haynes had the car built for him at a cost of $13,000, while the fitting cost $2,000 more. The landscapes he takes for the railroad are done by a camera, making pictures 20x24 inches. The car contains an operating room, storag rooms, dark rooms and all other appurtenances of a first class gallery.

Fortune shows her heels to the man who wooes her, but advertising is the gun that brings her down.

THE REED.

Along the marsh in the morning glow
The reeds were swaying to and fro;
And whenever the wind came sweeping by
They would bend their heads, and sigh—and sigh.

A shepherd passed, and he plucked a reed,
And slit the stalk and made it bleed,
And fashioned a pipe whereon to play,
And piped, ah! many a happy lay.

All day he piped, and lawn and hill
Were wild with echoes sweet and shrill.
But still in the sullen marsh below
The reeds were swaying to and fro;
And whenever the wind came sweeping by,
They would bend their heads, and sigh—and sigh.

—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Operators in wool—moths.

It is rain or shine with a bootblack.—*Picayune.*

The labor question—"Henry are you going to get up to make the fire?"—*Norristown Herald.*

The prima donna who carries away her audience is generally paid a round sum for her exertions.—*Call.*

It is observed that the marisageable girl talks horse because it is the language of the groom.—*Tid-Bits.*

Any butcher who derives a large income from his sausage machine might aptly term it his "Revenue Cutter."

When an Icelander marries he is not allowed to see his mother-in-law. It might make things warmer up there if he did.—*Statesman.*

A labor exchange has an article on "How to Let People Help Themselves." A good way is to leave your front door unlocked.—*Grand Rapids Telegraph.*

Militia men should never be
Unseasonably flustered;
For every time they swear you see
They're certain to be mustered.
—*Siftings.*

Mr. Faintheart—"Do you think it would be safe for me to approach your pa on the subject? Miss Fair Lady—"Oh, perfectly, he has the gout again.—*Chicago News.*

Insurance companies will not insure a freight brakemen. They regard his as the most dangerous occupation. They evidently forget all about the baseball umpire.—*Lynn Union.*

A bald-headed spectator at a baseball game was hit right on the top of the head by a high ball, and the umpire stopped dodging long enough to console the victim with the reflection that "flies always were partial to bald heads."—*Free Press.*

Old Maid: "Dear friend, the happiest days of my life were spent under the broad limbs of this aged oak. I often sit under its foliage and muse. It is my favorite spot. Dear Friend: "Ah, I understand. You planted it with your own hands!"—*Siftings.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

In nine years oaken piles at Mieres, Spain, have taken on the appearance of stone coal.

The flatness of Denmark is something remarkable, a recent geographical discussion having shown that the loftiest mountain of the country is only 535 feet high.

During recent years great loss to farmers of Norway has resulted from a disease affecting the roots of barley. This proves to be due to a microscopic round worm, *Tylenchus hordei*, which also attacks the roots of the bind-grass of Norwegian and Scotch coasts. A remedy has still to be sought.

Some of the iron manufacturers of the Lehigh Valley have begun to make street-paving blocks from blast furnace slag. Some pleasing little ornaments of delicate tint are already made from slag, and if it can be put in durable block shape there seems to be no reason why it should not become a favorite building material.

A very pretty ornament for the house or lawn is a dwarfed white oak, some enthusiasts making veritable pots of miniature lords of the forest. These plants are readily raised in flower-pots from the acorn, and require no attention except watering. The dwarfing of the tree is effected by cutting off the tap root every spring for a few years, this process keeping the tree of diminutive size while it does not prevent the ordinary development of new branches.

When a worn car wheel tread is examined under the microscope, it is perceived that the surface of the metal comes off in thin flakes or scales. Examined under high powers the scales are found to resemble portions of a brick wall, the fractures being not in the particles of iron, but in the material which unites the particles in a manner similar to which mortar unites the bricks of a wall. Continuous jarring breaks this cement or uniting material, thus allowing iron so treated to fall in pieces.

Astronomical text-books place the sun's density at a little more than that of water, but in a recent lecture Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, the English astronomer, expressed the opinion that the sun really has not more than one-eighth the density of water. If this view be correct, the sun is simply an enormous globe of hollow gas, possibly liquid at the centre in consequence of the enormous pressure existing at that part. Solar temperature is a matter at which men can only guess as yet, and scientific estimates range from 3,000 to 18,000,000 degrees.

The limit of life in the embryo of seeds has long been a subject of experiment and discussion. In a late lecture, Professor Bentley, an English botanist, stated that it is perfectly true that oats and other cereals have been raised from seed found in a mummy's coffin, but that it appears to be equally certain that the grains were placed in the ancient coffin by some means only a very short time before the exhumation of the body. Not many seeds germinate under ordinary circumstances after the third year, and very few indeed after the fourth. Peas and beans are very tenacious of life. The lotus has been known to grow after a hundred years, but there is scarcely another instance of such survival of vitality.

Starting Out Well.

Daughter—"I hope you won't object to an engagement, pa; I am sure John will make his way in the world."

Pa—"He has one good streak; he's economical."

Daughter—"You think so?"

Pa—"Well, judging from the time in the morning that he leaves this house I should say he is just now saving the expense of a lodging-room."

Mrs. Garfield's yearly income is placed at fully $20,000.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

—Congress adjourned last Thursday.

—John S. Henderson has been renominated for Congress in the seventh district.

—The Spoke and Handle factory at Greensboro, was burnt on Monday night. Origin of fire unknown.

—The Democratic candidates for Tennessee Supreme Court were elected by a majority of about 15,000.

IRISH RIOTS.—Belfast, Ireland, dates of August 9th give accounts of fearful rioting, some women and children being shot down, and the hospitals filled with wounded.

—The Morrison "Surplus Resolution" disposing of the Treasury surplus, passed Congress but suffered by a "pocket veto" by the President. Morrison is satisfied that the President acted wisely in the matter.

CARDWELL CAPTURED.—John Cardwell, who was rescued from Wilkesboro jail, was captured in an old field by two boys named Bishop, and returned to jail. Another date will be fixed for his hanging. The boys get the $200 reward offered for Cardwell by the Governor.

—Wm. Potts and George Hazlett successfully passed through the whirlpool and other rapids below Niagara Falls on the afternoon of August 8th. The craft, a cigar shaped barrel, was not much damaged and the men inside, though thoroughly shaken up, were unhurt.

Forest Fires.

CHICAGO, August 9.—Late advices from the section of Wisconsin devastated by forest fires yesterday place the losses by the burning of the village of Spencer at nearly $400,000, instead of $200,000, as first reported. There was a large fire in Marshfield, 150,000 feet of chair stock at Webster's being destroyed. The town was saved by hard work. Marquette city, Michigan, is in danger of destruction, and farm houses are being burnt.

—A terrible prairie fire which has been raging for several days near Forest City, Potter county, Dak., has just died out. The fire extended twenty miles along the Missouri river bottom and came near destroying Forest City. Hundreds of Farmers lost all.

A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, dated August 6th, reports that a cyclone struck the town of Hartland last night, demolishing twenty houses and doing great damage to growing crops. Sixteen cars were blown from a division of the Topeka & Santa Fee tracks and telegraph wires were prostrated for two miles west of the town. The extent of the damage has not been learned, but dispatches state that no one so far as known had been seriously injured. The storm reached other towns in the vicinity of Hartland, but the wires being down its effects cannot be learned.

Fairs in North Carolina in 1886.

Poplar Tent, Cabarrus county, August 11th and 12th.

Albemarle agricultural, Murfreesboro.

Piedmont agricultural, Hickory.

Roanoke and Tar River agricultural, Weldon, October 19th to 22nd.

North Carolina State agricultural, Raleigh, October 26th to 29th.

Fair of the Carolinas, Charlotte, November 2nd to 5th.

Cumberland County agricultural, Fayetteville, November 9th to 12th.

Edgecombe agricultural and mechanical, Tarboro, November 2nd to 5th.

Rocky Mount agricultural and mechanical, Rocky Mount, November 10th to 12th.

Eastern Carolina agricultural and stock association, Goldsboro, November 15th to 19th.

THE STATE FRUIT FAIR.

A Brilliant Success—Mr. Rose's Welcome—Capt. Coke's Address—A Large Attendance.

Special Dispatch to the News and Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 4.—The State fruit fair opened to-day under the most favorable auspices as to weather, exhibits and attendance. The spacious hall is filled with fruit, which is most temptingly displayed. The attendance at the opening exercises was large. These began at 10 o'clock. Hon. Geo. M. Rose delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the people of Fayetteville. His remarks were happy and were appreciated. The response was by Prof. J. A. Homes, of the University.

At noon Capt. Octavius Coke delivered the annual address. It was a fine effort; worthy of such an orator, and was received with applause, long and loud.

The display of fruits, grapes, &c., is, as has been said, very large and beautiful. There are sixty exhibitors of apples, peaches and pears, fifty of grapes, one hundred of fruit in glass, fifty-four of dried fruit and thirty-eight of flowers. It is impossible to describe the effect of this combined display. Everything shown is of course choice, and there are some really phenomenal exhibits.

Prominent horticulturists and farmers from all parts of the State are here.

The display gives them special satisfaction.

Lineback Bros., Salem, exhibited 36 varieties of peaches, North Carolina lemons and oranges, damsons, nectarines, plums, crab apples, 37 varieties of apples, specimen of double-flowering peach, 15 varieties of pears. Mrs. H. Crouch, of Salem, exhibited fine peach leather.

The exhibits were mostly from Cumberland county.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The record of the present Congress fills 8,630 printed pages, not including indexes and appendix. This exceeds by about fifteen hundred pages the record of any preceding session of Congress. The following are the principal nominations sent to the Senate which remain unacted upon:

Dabney M. Maury, to be envoy extraordinary to Columbia.

John C. Shields, Chief Justice of Arizona. (His second nomination.)

Wm. G. Langford, Associate Justice of Washington Territory.

Geo. W. Julian, Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Peter F. Coghill, Collector of Customs, Petersburg, Va.

T. W. Scott, U. S. Marshall for the Eastern District of Virginia.

T. B. Yancey, U. S. Marshall for the Western District of Tennessee.

Postmasters: O. D. Deer, Roanoke, Va.; T. B. Govoner, St. Augustine, Fla.; W. Groome, Vicksburg, Miss.; M. Glennan, Norfolk, Va.: T. A. Ross, Tuscumbia, Ala.

During the present session of Congress 9,986 bills were introduced and 208 joint resolutions. Of the bills 4,157 were referred. Favorable reports were made upon 1,000; adverse on 530. There were 1,700 petitions received. There were 642 private laws enacted. The President has vetoed 111 public and private acts. Only 150 bills have become laws. The most important are:

"The act 'Providing for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President;' the act 'legalizing the incorporation of national trades unions;' the act 'reducing the fee on domestic money orders for sums not exceeding $5;' the Dingley Shipping bill, and the act 'authorizing the construction of a congressional library.

The passage of the River and Harbor bill was timely and wise.—*Ex.*

MORE WARLIKE.

The Mexican Matter Coming to the Front.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Representative Crain, of Texas, to-day had an interview with secretary Bayard in reference to the Cutting and Rassures cases. Mr. Crain says that the secretary in the course of the conversation, referring to the Rassures case, said that he had forwarded to minister Jackson a statement of the facts as submitted to him by Mr. Lynn, the American consul at Piedrass Negras, and would await the result of the investigation, which he had instructed Jackson to request the Mexican government to cause to be made before taking any action in the matter. In regard to the Cutting case the secretary stated that he had made a demand for the release of Cutting and was answered that Cutting was being tried for violation of a Federal statute which provides, among other things, for the punishment of a foreigner who in a foreign country committed an offense against a Mexican citizen.

To this Mr. Bayard replied that our government could not tolerate the applications of such law to American citizens and renewed his demand for Cutting's release, which has not been complied with. To-day, Mr. Crain said, the secretary of state will submit to the Senate a statement of all the proceedings in the case and upon Congress will doubtless devolve the duty of advising what further action may be taken by the President and the secretary of the state. He added that Secretary Bayard is aroused to the importance of the principle involved in the Cutting case and is determined to protect American citizens to the full extent of his power from the enforcement against them of the Mexican law above mentioned. Under its provisions scarcely one journalist out of a thousand in the United States would escape punishment if caught, for the charge against Cutting is that he published in Texas a libel upon a Mexican citizen residing in Mexico.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs at a called meeting took up and considered the resolution introduced by Representative Belmont, Cain and Lanham, in relation to the Cutting case, and also the correspondence on that subject furnished by the Secretary of State. Representative Lanham appeared in person before the committee in support of his resolution; and finally, the following preamble and resolutions drawn up by representative Crain were adopted:

"WHEREAS, A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, is wrongfully deprived of his liberty by Mexican officials at Paso Del Norte, in the Republic of Mexico; and whereas, the Mexican Government refuses to release said Cutting upon demand of the President of the United States; and whereas, the Government of Mexico alleges as a reason for its refusal to comply with such demand that said Cutting is guilty of violating a Mexican law upon American soil; and whereas, the House of Representatives while appreciating the disposition shown by the Government of Mexico to carry out international obligations, can never assent to the doctrine that citizens of the United States may be prosecuted in a foreign country for acts done wholly upon American soil; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That the House of Representatives approves of the action of the President of the United States in demanding the release of the said A. K. Cutting.

"2d. That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to renew the demand for the release of the said A. K. Cutting."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and laid before the House by Chairman Belmont and immediate action requested.

Cutting has been tried and convicted of both libel and contempt by the Mexican Courts, and sentenced to one year hard labor and pay a fine of $600.

Congress has authorized the President again to demand Cutting's release. Correspondence between the governments is progressing. Mexican troops are taunting the Texans across the border at El Paso, from Paso del Norte, by pointing cannon towards the town.

The main charges against Cutting appear to be the personal circulation of the newspaper containing the libel, in Mexico, where he was arrested.

In the meantime great excitement exists in Texas. A telegram to Gov. Iredell, of Texas, from Cutting has been received. He asks the protection, as he fears massacre by the Mexicans while enroute to Chihuahua.

The Cutting affair becomes more serious in view of the reported failure of Mexico to comply with a third demand from the United States government for the release of the imprisoned man and the fact that the Mexican force of troops along the Rio Grande has been materially strengthened.

TILDEN DEAD.

The Great Statesman Passes Away at 8.45 o'clock, at his home at Greystone.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Samuel J. Tilden died peacefully at Greystone, his residence on the Hudson, this morning at 8.45 o'clock. There were present Drs. Simons and Samuel Swift and his neice, Miss Gould. His death was entirely unexpected and was caused by failure of the heart, following an acute attack of diarrhoea and nausea.

As soon as the news of Mr. Tilden's death was received at Yonkers there was a good deal of excitement. Instantly the flags of the city buildings and the newspaper offices were displayed at half-mast and expressions of regret were heard on all sides at the death of the eminent statesman. It is said he had not been feeling well for several days.

RESULUTION IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4th.—Mr. Morrison offered and the House unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That the House of Representatives of the United States has heard with profound sorrow of the death of that eminent and distinguished citizen Samuel J. Tilden."

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—For several years Mr. Tilden had intended to bequeath his beautiful city residence in Grammercy Park, with its large collection of rare books to the city for a public library. In his will he has made ample provision for its transfer to three trustees for the purpose named. Messrs. John Bigelow, of this city, Manton Marble and Henry Waterson of Kentucky, are the three trustees. The value of the building alone is nearly one million dollars, while it is said the Library is worth $100,000.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Samuel Jones Tilden was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., on the 9th of February, 1814, where his grandfather, John Tilden, settled in 1790, and where his father Elam Tilden was a farmer and merchant. In 1833, he entered Yale College, but soon left the institution and went to the University of New York, where he graduated. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar and began to practice in New York city. In 1844 the *Morning News*, a daily paper, was established in New York to advocate the election to the Presidency of James K. Polk. In this enterprise Mr. Tilden invested capital and became the editor of the journal, which position he held until after the election. In 1845 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and the following year he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention, where he was made a member of the Committee on Finance and Canals.

In 1855 he was defeated as the "Soft Shell" Democratic candidate for Attorney General of New York. Then devoting himself closely to his profession he secured an extensive practice and amassed considerable wealth. Besides other important cases he was counsel in 1856 for Azariah C. Flagg, in the case growing out of the contested election for the Controllership of New York city; in 1857 for the relatives of Dr. Bardell against the claims of Mrs. Cunningham; and for the Pennsylvania Coal Company in the suit brougat by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies.

Mr. Tilden became chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1866, and was a leading member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, serving with distinction on the Finance Committee. He became an indefatigable laborer in the course of judicial and political reform in the city of New York, and in 1869–70 was active in the organization of the Bar Association.

When the contest was waged against the members of the "Tammany Ring" holding city offices, who were charged with defrauding the City Treasury of many million dollars, Mr. Tilden rendered invaluable service to the cause of reform by his famous analysis of the accounts of the Broadway Bank, showing conclusively how the alleged culprits had shared their spoils, and furnishing legal proof for their conviction.

In 1872 he was again elected to the General Assembly, where he continued his exertions in the cause of reform. He was elected Governor of New York in 1874 by a plurality of 50,317 votes over John A. Dix (Republican) and Myron H. Clarke (Protectionist.) Soon after his inauguration, January 1, 1875, he declared against the "canal ring," which resulted in the overthrow of that organization

When the National Democratic Convention assembled in St. Louis in June, 1876, Gov. Tilden was the leading candidate for the first place on the ticket. On the first ballot he received 403½ of the 813 votes cast. When the second ballot was finally announced Governor Tilden had 535 on a whole vote of 738. The nomination was made unanimous, and he was declared the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

He accepted the nomination in a brief speech on July 11th, and his formal letter of acceptance was dated July 31st. The result of the election and the particulars relating to the way in which he was cheated out of the Presidency of the United States are familiar not only to the American people, but to the world. It was a memorable and exciting political epoch.

At the Democratic National Convention held in Cincinnatti in 1880 he would have been the choice for the first place upon the ticket, but emphatically declined. Again at the National Democratic convention held four years afterwards in Chicago he had a strong following, but again declined to accept the honor which many were anxious to bestow upon him.

He was known as a great lawyer in New York years ago, and it is said that no member of the bar worked up a case more thoroughly than he. It is related of him that while in his office late one evening shaping his work for a knotty case to be heard the next day he ascertained that he could obtain a witness who lived in a certain township twenty miles away. Summoning a carriage Mr. Tilden drove the twenty miles, induced the witness to return with him, and the next morning after having driven all night (forty miles) he appeared in court with this witness, and the evidence of this witness gained the case for Mr. Tilden's client.

—John Henry Green, colored, with his wife and child, are in jail at Salisbury. The man is charged with arson and burglary at New Orleans and the theft of $16,300.

—James Stout, a citizen of Davidson County, was run over and killed by a freight train three miles above High Point, the other day. Deceased had a wagon, which was demolished. An inquest was held at Thomasville.

—Iredell has sold her stock in the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, at 833 per share of the par value of $50. This stops a considerable interest account, and will enable the county to discharge all of its debt, and thus to reduce taxation, the Statesville *Landmark* says.

—A shocking murder occurred near New Salem, in Randolph county, last Tuesday evening. A negro named Dave Marley cut the throat of a white man by the name of John Dean with a razor, from which he died in about ten minutes. At last accounts the murderer had not been arrested. A large crowd of citizens are hunting for the negro, and if found he will probably be summarily dealt with.—*High Point Reporter.*

WOMEN
Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC.
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MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."
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Every Farmer Needs It. Every Mill Owner Needs It. Every Dealer in Grain and Seeds Needs It.
TATE'S VICTOR
EMBODIES more points of excellence in WORK AND CONVENIENCE than any other machine for the same purpose. Perfect in SEPARATING and GRADING, simplicity and durability of construction, and the complete SELF-BAGGING arrangement, which in itself SAVES THE LABOR OF ONE MAN. The VICTOR has two shoes which work independent of each other, and which can be regulated at the will of the operator from a light to a heavy shake, thereby changing the quality and volume of each Grade as may be desired; the Blast is also readily changed from a mild breeze to a strong blast by means of the Fan Gauges on each side of the Drum.
Four grades are made in preparing seed—the first grade being all the perfect grain, for seed; the second grade for market or milling purposes; the third comprising all the small and faulty grains and particles; and the fourth grade is that which is carried off by the combination of Zinc Screen work and the blast. Each grade is deposited into separate bags, as shown in the Cut; and the first and second can be run together in the same bag if desired.
THIS MACHINE
Seperates from Wheat all foul stuff, such as Oats, Rye, Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, White Caps, &c., and with the same operation grades the grain being treated; and will separate Wheat OATS and BARLEY that have been grown together; will also clean and grade Oats in a perfect manner; while for cleaning FLAX SEED it has no equal, or for Barley, Peas, Corn, Rye, Coffee, Rice, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Orchard Grass, or any kind of grain or grass seed.
This machine is run by hand or by power without any extra attachments; and by removing too small bolts the Machine is knocked down ready for shipping, moving or packing away. Hence it is the most convenient Machine to handle, takes up the least room, does the most work and gives the best satisfaction of any Fanning Mills on the market.
A large number of certificates could be given in regard to the Machine; but to show how the VICTOR is appreciated by all the leading Farmers and Grain Dealers, we give a list of the sales, nearly all of which were made by one Agent in the short space of three months:

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
H. T. Moser,	Bethania, N. C.	T. A. Wells,	Statesville, N. C.	A. M. Propst,	Newton, N. C.	R. M. Roseman,	Lincolnton, N. C.
J. A. Wolff,	"	W. E. Morrison,	"	S. T. Wilfong,	"	J. A. Robinson,	"
M. C. Clayton,	Sedge Garden, "	Jacob Boston,	"	G. L. & R. L. Shuford,	Jacob's Fork, "	J. A. Miller, and R. Mostteller,	"
J. W. Davis,	Red Shoals, "	E. M. Brawle,	"	E. Huntsucker,	"	E. S. & J. H. Rhodes,	"
J. G. White,	Germanton, "	W. A. Lash,	Walnut Cove, "	N. Geiger and P. W. Sigmon,	Hickory, "	G. W. Cansler,	"
Stephen H. Davis,	Westminster, "	J. M. Arnt,	Catawba Station, "	S. M. Abernethy & J. S. Whitner Co.,	"	D. Ramsaur,	"
E. S. Spease,	Bethania, "	Q. M. Smith,	Conover, "	Daniel H. Whitner,	"	J. J. Havener & Seagle,	"
W. A. Challis,	Germanton, "	Franklin Phifer,	Elmwood, "	Jas. E. Wilfong,	"	P. M. Hauser & Co.,	"
Len W. Anderson,	Pine Hall, "	P. P. Green,	Cana, "	W. Smithdeal,	Salisbury, "	M. Wise and E. Black,	"
W. C. Mathews,	Walnut Cove, "	Deal & Hunt,	Catawba Station "	J. S. Fleppin,	Francisco, "	J. W. Lichardt,	"
W. A. Clark,	Farmington, "	J. C. Miller,	" "	William Hinson,	Newton, "	John Rudisil,	"
L. A. Furches,	"	David Christopher,	" "	A. Costner,	Lincolnton, "	G. W. Hoefner,	"
R. A. Blaylock,	Kernersville, "	E. Gant and C. Conner,	" "	Minor Seagle,	"	S. Blackburn,	Newton, "
J. S. Phifer,	Elmwood, "	J. D. Little & Fox,	Conover Station, "	Wm. Ramsaur,	"	D. W. Ramsaur,	Newton, "
Levi Powlass,	Salisbury, "	Mrs. Nancy Sherrill,	Newton, "	John Pendleton,	"	G. A. Bailey,	Williamsburg, "
Walton & Lyerly,	Third Creek, "	P. E. Hufe & Hull,	" "	J. Blackburn,	"	W. W. Turner,	Yanceyville, "
Barber & Lyerly,	"	Silas Wike,	" "	Max Warlick,	"	G. H. and H. P. Havener,	Lincolnton, "
Franklin Phifer,	Elmwood, "	R. E. Fetzer & Yost,	" "	Conrad Sonce,	"	D. A. Coon,	"
J. W. Brawley,	Shepherd, "	Logan Snyder,	" "	Reef & Lain,	Newton, "	Capt. J. E. Gilmer,	Winston, "
Jesse W. Miller,	Third Creek, "	H. M. Smyer and G. P. Sides,	" "	H. E. Fries,	Salem, "	J. M. Clark,	Lincolnton, "
J. C. Cowan,	" "	Goder & Finger,	Cana, "	E. Frost,	Cana, "	M. Ingram & Sons,	Lincolnton, "
M. A. Fite,	" "	Boal & Williams,	Lincolnton, "	T. J. Ramsaur,	Lincolnton, "	J. A. Roberts and R. M. Petre,	Kernersville, "
R. W. Phifer,	Elmwood, "	Jacob Lutz,	" "	J. D. Hoover,	"	C. E. Rothrock,	"
J. S. Troutman,	Statesville, "	John F. Keener,	Maidain, "	C. J. Frazier,	"	C. L. P. Havener,	"
D. J. Brawley,	" "	J. A. Bowman and A. M. Wilson,	Newton, "	Dr. E. Powell,	"	C. A. Conover & P. H. Little,	Catawba Station, "
E. P. Casey,	Cahala, "	P. E. Fry,	"				

PRICE LIST OF MACHINES—AT THE FACTORY.

No. 1 Machine, with Grain and Grass Screens;	$25.00.
No. 1 Machine, with Wheat and Oat Screens,	23.00.
No. 1 Machine, with Wheat Screens,	22.50.
CAPACITY OF NO. 1 MACHINE 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR.	
No. 2 Machine, with Grain and Grass Screens,	$33.00
No. 2 Machine, with Wheat and Oat Screens,	31.00
No. 2 Machine, with Wheat Screens,	30.00
CAPACITY OF NO. 2 MACHINE 60 BUSHELS PER HOUR.	

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.
ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND LETTERS TO
WINSTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
WINSTON, N. C.
(In writing to the Winston Agricultural Works about this Separator and Grader tell them you saw their advertisement in the PEOPLE'S PRESS.) No.-28-3m

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.	MACHINERY of all kinds.	HARNESS, of all styles.
Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces, Hames, &c.	Mill Supplies, Belting and Oils. Corn and Flour Mills	1st CLASS. Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.
BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.
Mar 25-3m

WE LEAVE
In Three Weeks.
Our business in South Carolina demands our undivided attention this fall, so we will leave in three weeks and now offer you our
ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS AT COST!
We will have no auction. Our goods are new and all we can't get cost for we will move. Our cost mark will be furnished on application, so that you need not be deceived. If you want our goods at cost come now, before the stock is picked over, as we will be gone by September 1st.
Very Respectfully,
J. W. DAVIS & CO.
Winston, N. C., Aug. 5th. 1886.

ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST,
WILL CLOSE OUT MY STOCK OF
SUMMER DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, PARASOLS, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
in order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods. Please call and examine.
WILL QUOTE A FEW PRICES.
Lawns, 3½ cents, former price 5 cents. Finer Lawns, 8 cents, former price 10 cents. Batiste, 10 cents, former price 15 cents. Crinkled Seersuckers, 10 cents, former price, 15 cents. Nun's Veiling, 15 cents, former price, 20 cents. Canvass Cloth, 20 cents, former price, 35 cents. 40 inch all wool Albatross Cloth 37 cents, former price, 50 cents.
J. HOFFMAN, Winston, N. C.,
BUXTON & SHELTON BLOCK.

WANTED!
100,000 able bodied men,
Not for War,
but to thoroughly investigate the merits of the ENGINES, SAW MILLS and WOOD PLANERS, manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

DON'T READ THIS
unless you are interested. The SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C., want every person who is in need of a good STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SAW MILL, PLAINER and MATCHER, PULLEYS, HANGERS, SHAFTING, &c., to write to them for prices.

WANTED!
The public generally to know, that for $800.00 they can buy a good ENGINE, BOILER and SAW MILL OUTFIT that will saw from 3,000 to 4,000 feet of true and accurate lumber per day. Address SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

$300.00
will now buy a first class PLANER and MATCHER, that will plane six inches thick, twenty-four inches wide and match any width up to twelve inches. Write for circular and prices to the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

ODDS AND ENDS SALE.
WE WILL OPEN IN A FEW DAYS
A Grand Auction Sale of Clothing,
—CONSISTING OF—
Men's, Youth's Boy's and Children's Clothing.
We are Determined to Sell these Goods. We Mean Business and We Mean What We Say. These Goods MUST GO to Make Room for FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
We are Overstocked. ALL NEW GOODS. No Shelf Worn Goods.
BITTING BLOCK, LIBERTY STREET,
Next Door to Crawford's Hardware Store.
M. M. STEIN.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 5.45.
" 10 Arrives 11.30 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6.45.
" 12 Arrives 12.30 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 6 p. m.

—A protracted meeting will be held at Friedberg Church, commencing on Saturday next.

—$40,567.86 revenue collections for July.

—Seventeen marriage license issued during July.

—The next Fruit Fair will be held in Winston.

—Mrs. J. C. Miller celebrated her 50th birthday, recently.

—The Moravian church and chapel have been newly carpeted.

—We learn that Mr. Snider has recovered from his recent illness.

—W. J. Cooper has sold the well known Salem Mill to Parmenio Sides.

—Quite a number of colored people excurted to Durham on Monday morning.

—Rough and Ready Fire Company were out on parade last Friday night.

—About $40 was cleared at the "Ball Society's" promenade concert Saturday night.

—J. A. Linville, of Kernersville, has his fruit evaporators in operation in that place.

—Miss Minnie Vogler and Miss Carrie Crist are visiting Mrs. Jesse Carter in Madison.

—Large shipments of Western grain have been made to this place during the past week

—Capt. S. E. Allen has invented a device for sealing railroad cars, and applied for a patent.

—See notice of Jas. T. Lineback, Administrator of Polly Fletcher and Andrew Fletcher.

—A new floor is being put in and other repairs made to the Boys' School House in this place.

—Mr. McMickle and family left Monday for a few weeks' visit to their old home in Surry County.

—Dr. Sapp, proprietor of the Sapp House, in Kernersville, is having a lengthy piazza added to his building.

—The colored Baptists of Kernersville are making preparations for building themselves a church in that place.

Normal school is now being held in Kernersville by Profs. A. I. Butner and J. S. Ray. We learn that there is a good attendance.

—It will be seen from a notice of the Boys' School that F. D. L. Messer and Miss Mary Lewis are assistant teachers in the Salem Boys' School.

—Ex-Sheriff Fogle left for the mountains with a party of young men on Monday; they will visit Piedmont Springs, Moore's Knob and the Pilot Mountain.

—Geo. Hauser, who raised the 106 pound watermelon last year, planted some of the seed from it this year and has melons on his vines which now weigh 40 pounds. The melons are yet in a green state and growing.

—Mr. Schwartze, the gentleman who recently repaired the organ in the Moravian church in this place, had the misfortune to break one of his arms, by accidently falling off of a bench, while at work repairing an organ in Fayetteville on Thursday of last week.

—On Last Saturday Wm. Linville, of Kernersville, was passing a tree in which there was a squirrel's nest. He saw no squirrels about, but concluded that he would shoot into the nest. He emptied the contents of the rifle into the nest and was surprised to see two squirrels crawl out of it and drop at the foot of the tree, both having been shot through the head.

—Ned Harris, engineer on the Salem branch road is a "boss" throttle puller; he never has any accidents and always comes in on time, if not detained waiting for trains at the other end of the road. The other day a man was telling how quick Ned once brought his train from Kernersville. "How many minutes did it take him to make the run?" asked a bystander. "I don't know the number of minutes," answered the man, "but I got on at Kernersville, took a chew tobacco and only spit once, when the brakeman yelled in at the car door, 'Salem.'"

—Messrs. McGalliard & Huske, proprietors of the Kernersville granite works, have the contract to erect a granite monument over the remains of Captain Crumpler, in Rockford, Surry county. The monument, which is already finished with the exception of lettering, is a fine piece of workmanship, and is the largest granite monument ever made in this county, being thirteen feet high from bottom of base to top of shaft. The die, on which the lettering goes, is beautifully polished, as is also the cap above the dies. The monument is to be erected under the supervision of Capt. D. P. Mast, of Winston.

—A negro man entered T. Vogler's gunsmith shop Tuesday afternoon and asked him to examine a pistol which he said he had bought. Mr. Vogler examined the pistol and handed it to the negro who left. Sometime after Mr. Vogler went to see what time it was by his watch, which he had hanging in the shop, when he discovered that it was gone, having been stolen by the negro, as it was hanging in the shop when he entered.

On the same afternoon Mrs. Chas. Fogle had the finest of some hams which she had put out to sun, stolen.

The Farmer's Club.

A large assemblage of the representative farmers of this county met in the Court house on Saturday last, for the purpose of organizing a Farmer's County Club. E. C. Dull, was chosen temporary chairman, and J. M. Jarvis temporary secretary. Col. L. L. Polk explained the object of the meeting.

The following clubs were represented: Cedar Grove, 39 members, entitled to 8 votes; Sandy Ridge 42, 8 votes; Pleasant Ridge 31, 6 votes; Mount Tabor 24, 5 votes; Spanish Grove 26, 5 votes; Salem Chapel 15, 3 votes; Kernersville 27, 5 votes; Boyer's School House 9, 2 votes; Harmon's Grove 14, 3 votes.

A committee was then appointed by the chair to draft a constitution and by laws.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

President—E. T. Lehman.
1st Vice-Pres.—T. J. Valentine.
2d Vice-Pres.—A. W. Bevil.
Secretary—E. C. Dull.
Corresponding Secretary—F. C. Hasten.
Treasurer—C. E. Harper.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the farmers of the State urging co-operation.

Resolutions looking towards the establishment of a Signal Station in Winston were passed.

We will publish full proceedings in our next issue, not having received them in time for this week. We are pleased to see this movement among the farmers

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—M. R. Shoaf, of Midway township, has about 300 bushels of ashes which he intends to drill in with his wheat this fall.

—A few days ago, Lorenzo Mendenhall butchered a beef that weighed more than 100 pounds to the quarter. He found it a hard matter to sell so much beef in one day. He says that one which weighs only half as much, is large enough for one wagon to sell during the hot weather.

—Sink Brothers had been hindered in sawing lumber for awhile by a part of their machinery breaking, and had to wait until they could send to the shops for the needed part. They are again ready to go ahead with business. They haul most of their sawed lumber to the Winston market.

—On the 5th Sunday in August, Elder William Turner, of Salem, preaches the funeral sermon of Mrs. Clinard, the aged mother of Wm. Clinard and others, of Davidson, at Bethany. The deceased was nearly 100 years old at her death. She was a very respectable lady, honored and loved by all who knew her.

—About two weeks ago, Caleb Peeler, of Davidson county, met with an accident which might have been serious. He was loading hay, and his horses started off unexpectedly and threw Mr. Peeler off of the wagon, head foremost, hurting him painfully at first. He yet feels the effect of the fall, but fortunately, he was not seriously injured.

—Rev. G. D. Gurley who served the German Reformed churches in upper Davidson county, during the last year, is now gone to his home in Pennsylvania, and these churches are without a pastor. They are making efforts to secure the services of a pastor, and it is thought that the charge will be vacant a short while only.

—Last Monday, while the Mendenhall machine company were threshing at a barn in South Fork township, the cylinder burst to pieces, throwing pieces of it in every direction, but fortunately no one was hurt. The horses were stopped after going around several times so violently as to demolish the jack wheel and its attachments.

—Last Saturday a man in Davidson county paid 18 cents a hundred to hire a team to haul a load of hay to Winston, and he sold his hay at 35 cents a hundred. After paying for hauling and weighing he received 15½ cents a hundred for the hay. The man lost 1½ days work to get it to market; and if we allow him $1 a day for his work it puts his hay at 5½ cents a hundred.

—Lewis Wilson planted a garden in his meadow bottom this year, but he says it was too wet to give the project a fair test, yet he is not at all disheartened at the result, for as it is the cabbage in it is fully as good as that in his garden near his house. He feels satisfied that of a dry year, it would do a great deal better than an upland garden. No garden will do its best the first year it is tended, because it takes a few years for the soil to become thoroughly pulverized and in proper condition to yield well.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

Letter from Danbury.

Messrs. Editors:—On last Thursday I left home with Mrs. Rights to go to the "Piedmont Springs." The morning was cloudy, and as we were leaving I noticed a few rain drops falling, but my wife comforted me with the assurance that it would quit directly, but as usual, *in my case*, it continued, increasing more and more, and made a regular wet time of it.

Years ago I used to have a monthly preaching appointment in Davie county, and on one occasion it was a very dry time. In crossing the river at Hall's Ferry, old Harry, the colored ferryman, said to me "De folks over here will be mighty glad to see you coming." "Why so," Harry I said, "Cause you always bring rain," and sure enough it did rain; and just so, I have never been to Danbury but it rains. However we got here safe just at night, and Mrs. Rights was conducted to her old quarters the room she occupied last year, and quite a number of the guests of last year were here to greet her. The house has been enlarged and there has been a general improvement in every way, and nothing is left undone to make the guests comfortable; and although there are quite a number here and more expected there will still be room. We had rain again on yesterday and last night, and we were so tired that we have not gone out to the Springs yet; they bring the water from there twice a day so that the guests can be supplied here at the house.

Next week there will be court and that will help to enliven things still more. Please send my *Press* up here instead of to Kernersville next week.

C. L. R.

McCaskeys House, Danbury, Aug. 7, 1886.

For the Press.

Wachovia Arbor Sunday School.

On Saturday, 7th inst., the Sunday School at Wachovia Arbor, on the Grubb's road, 3 miles north of Salem, celebrated its first anniversary. It was commenced August 9th, 1885, with 25 scholars, W. W. Fansler, being Superintendent; John Brewer, Assistant Superintendent; Thomas A. Butner, Secretary; I. A. Segreaves, Assistant Secretary, and W. N. Butner, Treasurer. The school is held in the woods, beneath a beautiful arbor, whence its name. It was continued there until Nov. 22nd, when cold weather set in. At a meeting in the house of W. N. Butner, it adjourned over winter, till April 11th, of this year, when it was resumed in the arbor under the former management, excepting that W. A. Palmer became Assistant Secretary, *vice* the former incumbent, Mr. Segreaves. At present there are 58 scholars on the roll.

The celebration consisted of singing, prayer and several addresses by Revs. Solomon Long and F. F. Hagen, and Superintendents Fansler and Brewer. After the morning exercises a procession was formed of the entire congregation, headed by a beautiful banner made for the occasion by Miss Amelia Steiner, of Salem, followed by the clergy, officers, scholars and visitors, by twos, and moved towards a very long table, at the lower end of which the marching column split, and filed right and left along the table to the head of it, and took position all along the plentiful and tempting viands on it. After grace by brother Long, we all "dived in" and did ample justice to the liberal hospitality of our Wachovia Arbor friends who bid every person on the ground, heartily welcome. It was a love-feast, in the true sense of the word.

The people then returned to the "Arbor" where the celebration was closed with the same exercises as in the morning. The whole affair was conducted in strict keeping with the sacred character of a *Christian* Sunday School, to the utter exclusion of all worldly frivolities. Everybody was happy, yea, delighted, for "the smile of the Lord was the feast of our souls." A shade of sadness, however, passed over the assembly, as many of the scholars wore crape, and the pulpit, too, was draped with emblems of mourning, for a young man, Robert Brown, a faithful member of the school, had a few weeks before, lost his life through an accident. His mother who was present, said to me, her eyes streaming with tears, as she looked on the procession as it moved along before the meeting in the morning: "Now my dear boy is walking among the shining ranks before the throne of God in heaven."

Under the faithful management of Mr. W. W. Fansler, and his able and zealous assistants, this school is doing much good and it is to be hoped that this pretty Arbor will soon develop into a neat and roomy house of worship.

F. F. H.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES Q. HOLT.—This most worthy gentleman died at his residence, 227 North Dawson street, in Raleigh, yesterday afternoon at 4.15 o'clock. Mr. Holt has for a long time been engineer at the North Carolina institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, where being a mute, he received his education. He was held in high regard by the officers of that institution. Mr. Holt was 39 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—Governor Scales late Saturday afternoon commuted the sentence of death pronounced against Wm. Gooch and James A. Smith to twenty years each in the penitentiary. The commutation of sentence was based upon a petition signed by the jury, 500 citizens, nearly all the members of the Raleigh bar and was accompanied by letters from the judge who tried the case, the solicitor who prosecuted, from each of the judges of the Supreme court and the prosecuting attorney in the Supreme Court. The petition contained the names of our best citizens including ministers, doctors, merchants and of all trades and professions. The trial of this case cost the county of Wake about $1,600, which includes court cost, jury and jail fees, witness tickets, &c.—*Visitor.*

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending August 7th, 1886:

Ladies.

Mrs. J. W. Allred. Miss Mamie Myers, Miss M. L. Reed, Phoby Spaug, Mary Stewart, Miss Betty Sprinkle, Mrs. A. M. Tesh, Mrs. Titty.

Gentlemen.

Albert Brendle. Jeremiah Crews, Mr. W. T. Dix, Lewis E. Fishel, Mr. B. E. Parrish, Mr. Pinkney Whicker, Mr. Eli Weavil.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter of fice.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Interesting Experiences.

Hiram Cameron, Furniture Dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience, thus: "For three years have tried every remedy on the market for Stomach and Kidney Disorders, but got no relief until I used Electric Bitters. Took five bottles and am now cured, and think Electric Bitters the best Blood Purifier in the world."— Maj. A. B. Reed, of West Liberty, Ky., used Electric Bitters for an old standing Kidney affection and says: "Nothing has ever done me so much good as Electric Bitters."— Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Dr. V. O. Thompson, of Winston.

MARRIED.

In Midway township, Davidson county, on July 25th, CORNELIUS SHOAF, son of Washington Shoaf, to Miss PET BRINKLEY, daughter of Daniel Brinkley.

DIED.

In Winston, Monday morning, ANNA FRANCIS youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Young. Her remains were interred at Charlotte.

On Thursday night last, after a protracted illness, JONATHAN SWAIM, aged 81 years.

In South Fork township, of paralysis, on the 10th inst., Mrs. NANCY ZIMMERMAN, wife of David Zimmerman, aged about 80 years.

On the 4th inst., at his residence in South Fork township, JESSE MOCK, aged 73 years.

In this county, on the 3rd inst., of typhoid fever, ERASTUS PETREE, aged 23 years.

Mrs. LUCY GILBREATH died at her home near Wilkesboro, last week, at the advanced age of 98 years.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner.

Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at Winston, N. C., at Dr. Thompson's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—For ELEGANT JEWELRY, in endless variety, go to BEVAN, the Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Trusses accurately fitted and satisfaction guaranteed at ASHCRAFT OWEN'S, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—SOLID SILVER SPOONS and TRIPLE PLATED SILVERWARE, at bottom figures, for sale by J. BEVAN, Silversmith, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—For Artist's Tube Colors, Brushes and Artist's Materials of all kinds, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—Largest Stock of Ladies and Gents Gold and Silver WATCHES, at J. BEVAN, Watchmaker, 55 Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—CLOCKS of all kinds and WALKING CANES, at BEVAN'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber frames, to suit all Eyes, you will find at BEVAN'S, the Optician, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—If you want your WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED by skilled workmen, and ENGRAVING and LETTERING done by *practical Engraver*, go to J. BEVAN Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—For Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Soap, Perfumes, Teas and Spices go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Winston, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County. In the Superior Court.

James T. Lineback as Administrator of Polly Fletcher deceased, against Lydia Fletcher and others.

Petition to sell the lands of intestate to pay her debts.

James T. Lineback as Administrator of Andrew Fletcher, deceased, against Jas. Fletcher and others.

Petition to sell the lands of intestate to pay his debts.

It appearing to the Court that George Brewer, one of the defendants in each of the above entitled actions, is not a resident of this State, he is hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, at the Court-House in Winston on the 25th day of Sept. 1886, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in each of said actions, or judgment will be rendered against him in accordance with the relief demanded in the said complaints.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, N. C., August the 10th, 1886.

C. S. HAUSER
Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court.

Aug. 12 6w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned A. B. Mock and E. M. Weesner, have duly qualified as Executors of the estate of Jesse Mock deceased, and hereby gives notice that they require all persons having claims against the estate of the said Jesse Mock to present them to the said A. B. Mock and E. M. Weesner, duly authenticated, for payment, on or before the 8th day of August, 1887, or else this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Persons indebted to the estate must pay without delay.

A. B. MOCK,
E. M. WEESNER, *Ex'rs.*
Glenn & Glenn, Attorneys. 3t-6t.

SALEM BOYS' SCHOOL

WILL OPEN AUGUST 30th.

Prof. Wurreschke will have charge of the higher department.

F. D. L. Messer of the intermediate, and Miss Mary Lewis of the primary.

TUITION, $1.50 per month
BOARD, $8.00 to $12.00 per month.

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POMONA, N. C.

THESE NURSERIES ARE LOCATED 2½ miles west of Greensboro, at the junction of the Richmond & Danville and Salem Branch Railroads. There you can find

One and a Half Million of Trees and Vines Growing.

Parties wanting Trees, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine stock and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock consists of all the leading and new varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, (Standard and Dwarf), Plums, Apricots, Grapes, Cherries, Mulberries, Nectarines, Figs, Quinces, Gooseberries Raspberries, Currants, Pecans, English Walnuts, Japanese Persimmons, Strawberries, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Shade Trees, &c.; and in fact everything of the hardy class usually kept in a first-class Nursery,

SUITABLE FOR NORTH CAROLINA and the Southern Border States.

New Fruits of special note are the Yellow Transparent Apple, Lady Ingold Peach, the Lawson, Keiffer, Lucy Duke and Beurre Bosc Pears. Lutie, Niagara and Georgia Grape, Wofford's Winter.

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No. 29-3m.

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Receive more Goods, pay more freight, pay more purchase tax and sell more Goods than any house in Town.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS, FIELD SEEDS,

FARM PRODUCTS AND FARMER'S SUPPLIES.

FOURTH ST., - WINSTON, N. C.

WE received and sold during the year of 1885 one hundred eighty-two and one half car loads Merchandise, 3,647,060 pounds, on which we paid ten thousand, three hundred and twelve dollars freight. Our sales this year have been very much larger than up to this time last year.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

In this department we are fully prepared to meet the wants of the trade and able to meet any and all competition from every source. We invite an examination of our stock and prices.

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

We buy our Coffees in large lots from importers, Sugars from the refineries, Syrups, Molasses, Oils, Meats, Flour and Ship Stuff in car load lots at the lowest cash prices.

WE ALSO BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Leather, White Lead, Ropes, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Drugs, Fish, Glass, Putty, Tin-Ware and hundreds of other things.

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Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Mattocks, Handled Hoes, Locks, Hinges, Pocket and Table Knives, Files, Grass Scythes, Grain Scythes and Cradles, Saws, Steel Plows and a full line of Staple Hardware as cheap as the cheapest.

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We buy them in large quantities by the solid case which enables us to sell them for less money than the same goods can be bought elsewhere from parties not buying to same advantage.

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We make these a specialty, and in addition to a full line of other makes we have increased our assortment of the celebrated BAY STATE SHOES AND BOOTS. Also have a splendid assortment of T. MILES' SON'S Men's and Ladies' fine Shoes. There are no equals to these Shoes. We have the control of them in this market and sell them very low. Our Men's RANDOLPH $2.00 Shoes are the best home-made Calf Skin Shoes for the money we have ever seen.

We have in stock Children's Shoes of every good style from 25 cents to $2.00 per pair, Misses' from 60 cents to $4.00 per pair, Ladies, including Slippers, Oxford Ties, Cloth Gaiters and Foxed Gaiters from 75 cents to $5.50 per pair, Boys' and Men's Shoes from 60 cents to $7.50 per pair, Boots $1.00 to $6.00 per pair

We Have in Stock more than 5,000 Pair.

MEN'S GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, Drills, Shirtings, Gauze and Dress Shirts, Collars, Half Hose, Suspenders, and a full line of furnishing goods.

FRIES' Jeans, Cottonades, Cotton Yarn, Bed Laps Arista Sheeting, EAGLE & PHŒNIX Jeans, Cottonades, Tickings, Shirtings and Ball Sewing Cotton, CEDAR FALLS Sheeting, L. B. & L. S. HOLT'S Plaids, J. & P. COAT'S Spool Cotton and many other goods at factory prices.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES the best, for sale only by us.

LADIES GOODS.

Very large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS of every description, Trimmings, Hosiery, Summer Underwear, Corsets, Gloves, and a full line of NOTIONS at prices lower than you can buy them elsewhere.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR LINE OF CASHMERES, being wholesale buyers we buy in larger quantities than any of our competitors and get greater advantages in our purchases. Our expenses in this department are less than those of any other house, all of which enables us to sell at very low prices. The Ladies are cordially invited to examine our goods and prices.

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STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE for growing fine Tobacco, STAR BRAND GUANO for Tobacco, Corn, Oats, Cotton, Wheat and Vegetables. There is no equal to the STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE. There is more fine tobacco grown from the use of it than is grown by the use of all its competitors. In the field, in the curing, in the color, in the weight and in the price on the warehouse floor, its superior quality is fully demonstrated. We have known a number of instances this year where the tobacco grown from the use of one sack sold from $200 to $400. The fine tobacco is all that pays the farmer to grow and the STAR BRAND SPECIAL is the best fertilizer made for producing this grade. STANDARD FULLY GUARANTEED, prices lower than last year.

NO CHANGE IN TERMS.

Knowing by experience that it is better for us and for our customers we have adopted the cash system in our retail departments and sell goods at a very small margin of profit ONLY FOR CASH OR SALEABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Come and see us, examine and price our goods. Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

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NOW IS YOUR TIME TO PURCHASE CLOTHING. WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL THESE GOODS. CONSISTING OF

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

THIS SALE WILL CONTINUE ONLY 30 DAYS. WE ARE

OVERSTOCKED, NO SHODDY AND NO SHELF WORN GOODS, BUT ALL NEW GOODS.

NO GENTLEMAN IN NEED OF CLOTHING SHOULD FAIL TO AVAIL HIMSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

These Goods Must Go.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE PLACE.

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Every variety of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Plum, Nectarines, Grapes, Strawberries, or any other kind of fruits that is worth growing can be supplied.

Orders solicited from all planters.

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Read This and Think it Over!

DO you want to buy an Organ or Piano? If so call or write to W. P. ORMSBY who is worked at the manufacture of those instruments, and is prepared to sell you first class instruments on the best terms. Every instrument guaranteed for six years.

Do you want the Best Sewing Machine on the Market, if so, come and examine the

LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC.

EACH DOMESTIC GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.

Call at the Domestic Office and see the best testimonials from EIGHT HUNDRED customers who have bought the Domestic from my office.

W. P. ORMSBY,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

July 15, 1886-1y.

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WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean, without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from $75 to $150 per month. Farmers make $200 to $500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only $5. Sample to those desiring an agency $2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.

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CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

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GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

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Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
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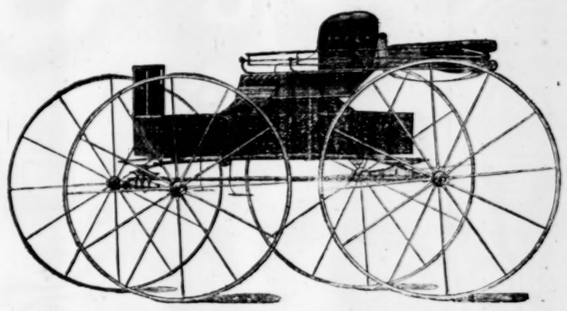

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Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks, Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

TRICKS IN BANK NOTES.

STORIES TOLD BY AN OFFICIAL IN THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Clever Counterfeits—Detective Skill of Clerks—Redeeming Mutilated Bills—Stories of Crime.

A Washington letter to the New York *Mail and Express* says: There is a white-haired, sharp-eyed little man in the Treasury who has been one of the features of the place for years. Into this gentleman's hands, speaking metaphorically, I happened to fall, and it required no particular effort to make the official talkative. He was inspecting at the moment a spurious $100 note, and this circumstance gave rise to his first anecdote.

"I tell you," he said, "there is apparently no limit to the clever tricks of counterfeiters. Just look at this note. It doubtless deceived over a hundred people before it came into our hands. I know for a fact that it was accepted as genuine by a bank teller in high standing, and yet the instant a certain young woman in one of our departments let her experienced eye fall upon it, she detected its worthless character. The neat workmanship on the bill reminds me of a case which came to our notice some time ago. A counterfeiter had got up a number of $100 notes on six separate banks. The copy used was on a bank which made its $100 notes in this style. On one end of the paper was an engraving of a ship, the yard-arm of which ran between two delicate flourishes underneath the word 'the,' which was the first word of the name of the bank of issue; as, for instance, The National Bank of the Republic, or The First National Bank. The fraud would have been a particularly neat one had the counterfeiter made his notes payable by the same bank from which he obtained his original specimen. Instead of being sufficiently shrewd, however, to avail himself of that precaution, or perhaps through an excess of caution, he made them payable by six other banks. Each of these latter institutions had one distinctive feature on their one hundred dollar notes. The yard arm of the vessel instead of running between the two minute flourishes barely touched the outside of the flourish nearer the top of the note, and approached closer to the word 'the' by the sixteenth of an inch. Of course the counterfeit, which was a capital piece of workmanship, with the one exception mentioned, deceived merchants easily, and deceived many bank tellers as well. The moment the notes passed through the hands of a lynx-eyed young lady at the Treasury, she discovered their spurious quality in a twinkling."

"It must be difficult, then," I remarked, "to hoodwink your clever female clerks?"

"Yes, indeed, it is. Their eyes are so thoroughly educated as to make a mistake almost impossible."

"How do they educate their eyes?"

"By constantly running over money. To casually watch these women at work you would probably imagine that their sole aim was simply to count the money as rapidly as possible. Not so. A clerk will take a pile of bills, tightly fastened together by rubber bands, and without so much as loosening the fastenings, she will begin to count at a lightning rate by merely turning over quickly the upper right-hand corner of each note. Still, though she has only such a small portion of the note for her guide, she will discover a counterfeit readily. Let me relate a little incident which happened while the Seventh regiment was in the city. Some of the boys, among them a paying teller from a New York bank, paid us a call, looking very elegant in their tasteful uniforms. They were engaged for several moments in watching the clerks count money in the manner described. Suddenly one of the young women snapped a note from the package which she was running over. After she had thrown it aside in an apparently careless manner, I picked it up and handed it to the visitors for inspection. It was passed from one to another without eliciting any special comment. Finally it reached the man whom I knew to be a paying teller. He examined it for a moment and returned it to my possession without a word. I asked him if he had noticed anything peculiar in regard to it. He replied in the negative. And yet it was an ingenious counterfeit, as the experienced eye of the clerk had detected the instant she had turned up a corner of it."

"Is it possible," I asked, "for a note to be so split in two as to show both sides of it intact?"

"Oh yes, and it is very easily done. You procure a certain kind of gum, and paste the note face downward to a piece of paper. Then you paste another piece of paper over the back of the note. By carefully pulling the two pieces apart the fibre of the note will split, and what looks like a difficult transaction is easily accomplished. Nothing, however, can be gained by the operation. If one-half of such a bill were forwarded to us for redemption, we would return to the sender one-half of its face value. Shavers indulge occasionally in a little game which consists of putting notes. That is, they will make nine notes out of eight, each note being pieced once. When you come to measure them you will find that they are precisely one eighth shorter than they should be. Merchants are readily duped by them, but rarely a bank cashier."

"What is the rule relative to the redemption of mutilated currency?"

"We redeem nothing smaller than one-half of a note, and we pay in proportion to the quantity of the note sent, except where there is only one-tenth missing. In the latter case we pay the full face value. If you were to send us a one-dollar note, one-quarter of which had been torn away, we would give you seventy-five cents for it. If within six months, not later, you succeeded in recovering the missing part, we would, on its presentation, pay you twenty-five cents more. Suppose you brought us a shred of a note, with the edges singed, and asserted that it was the remnant of a $100 bill which had accidentally been destroyed by fire. We would request you to make an affidavit in support of your story. If you could still further substantiate your statement by the affidavits of several reputable persons who had witnessed the destruction of the bill, we would then accept the shred and give you $100. Of course, people frequently try to impose upon us, but they invariably come to grief. A man once sent us a lot of small pieces of various denominations which were very ragged looking. He wrote that they were the remaining portions of bills which had been carried from his money drawer by mice and nibbled into shreds. They were turned over to some of the female employes, women so experienced that, although they have only a tiny shred to go by, can tell positively from that shred the face value of the note of which it was a portion, its origin and the date of its issue, even should there be not a single letter or figure upon it. It took these experts only a trifling space of time to discover that the nibbled fragments had formerly belonged to counterfeits. However, as the sender had made no affidavit in the matter, he escaped punishment."

"Can you show me some curious specimens of notes which have been redeemed?"

"Certainly. Here is an odd-looking affair which is a $1 note. A man carelessly left it in the pocket of a white vest, which garment was shortly after both washed and ironed. You can imagine the state of a legal tender after undergoing such a thrilling ordeal. Here is a $2 note pierced with four holes. It was found carelessly folded in the pocket of a murdered man. He had been shot several times, one of the bullets tearing its way through the folded note, which was shortly afterward sent here for redemption by the dead man's relatives. We did our best to alleviate their grief with a brand new bill. Still another specimen comes from the Chicago fire. It is simply a quantity of ashes pasted on a sheet of paper, and represents a $1 note. Your inexperienced eye cannot discern a figure or a letter upon it, but our clerks displayed little embarassment in recognizing it as an old friend. We received a vast amount of charred money from the Chicago fire, and redeemed the larger portion of it.

Apropos of fires, I recall an interesting case which occurred in 1870. In that year a steamboat was burned on the Mississippi. Among other valuables which went to the bottom of the river was an Adams Express safe containing over $300,000. The company offered as a reward to whoever would raise the safe one-half of such amount of its charred contents as should be redeemed at the Treasury. A diver went to work and, after some trouble, landed his prize, which was at once forwarded to us. Our clerks found the numerous packages of money in a condition much resembling bricks composed of solidified ashes. This did not disconcert them in the least. They went faithfully at their tasks and, with the aid of exceedingly thin-bladed knives, manufactured solely for this purpose, they patiently separated note from note, or rather ashes from ashes, until they had completed their work with infinite honor. So well did they accomplish it that out of the original amount we were able to redeem $260,000."

"How about destroying notes which have been withdrawn from circulation?"

"We have destroyed in a single day $385,000,000."

"What is the method of destruction?"

"We have a curious contrivance which does the work much in the same way as you would grind coffee. This has been decided upon as the safest plan. We formerly burned it, but discarded that method for various reasons, one being that sometimes, after one of our periodical conflagrations, small shreds of charred notes would occasionally be found in the streets adjacent to the Treasury. The supposition was that draughts carried them from the furnaces up through the chimneys, and so into the outer air."

Too Much Imagination.

A recent story in the Chicago *Ledger* reminds a correspondent belonging to the Second Vermont Volunteers of the following:

Our officers had given us strict orders against foraging. Col. Randall and Captain Whiting, of Co. H, were especially severe. In spite of orders the boys used to pick up young pigs, abundant in that vicinity, and work them up into "possum stews." The Captain chanced to discover that the boys' game of which their stews were made was contraband, and he at once confiscated a fine stew and had the owners arrested.

Now the Captain was a great lover of poker, and he and his set regaled themselves with poker and the soldiers' stew. The boys resolved to get even. In the natural order this event happened twice. The second time it was essentially varied, as follows:

Four puppies had been procured. Three of them were killed, their bodies buried and heads left outside, just back of the tent. After the officers' set had got the well seasoned stew disposed of, the little puppy remaining alive was left at the officers' tent, and began to whine. They investigated the whining at once, and found the little fellow with a card to his neck, upon which was inscribed:

"You have eaten my three brothers; now eat me. (Signed) JEFF DAVIS."

In the expressive language of the colored gentleman, there was commotion in that camp. Investigation followed, the puppies heads were discovered—and—we draw a veil over the scene that followed.

A puppy's whine, bark, or even a howl was altogether too suggestive for a long time after. The boys' stews were not consecrated any more.

The disagreeable results of the affair were entirely the effects of the imagination, as the stew which the officers confiscated was entirely composed of good chickens and pigs.

Veteran and Cripple.

A Washington letter to the Cleveland *Leader* describes the following incident:

A slender, white whiskered, bravely-eyed man sat near the fare-box in the upper end of an F street car this afternoon. He wore a high white Derby hat upon his head and his clothes were of black broadcloth. A high Henry Clay collar grasped his neck and a pair of black-rimmed spectacles hung by a string upon his vest. He was chatting to a lady at his side and his black eyes sparkled and a most winning smile beamed over his weather-beaten face as the conversation went on. The car stopped and I was surprised to see him jump to his feet and walk rapidly to the door. As my eyes followed him they rested upon a little fair-faced hunchback on crutches who was trying to get into the car. She had the face of a child and the body of a mature woman, but that body contorted and twisted and dwarfed out of all human proportion. I saw this slender, gray-whiskered, bronzed face, dark eyed man bend over her and ask her where she wanted to go. She told him and her face lighted up as he assured her that this car was the right one. Then, addressing her with as much courtesy as though she had been the President's new bride, he asked her if he might not help her into the car. She thanked him and, putting his hands under her arms, he lifted her up the steps, and placed her crutches beside her. He tipped his hat and then resumed his seat and conversation. This old gentleman was General Joe Johnston, the great Confederate leader.

Fortunes in Branding Irons.

A Texas correspondent explains how some of the fortunes are made in the cattle business in that State. All the equipment that is required is a knowledge of how to erase brands and a branding iron. "A piece of wet blanket," he says, "was wrung out after being dipped in water. A common frying pan was then heated nearly red hot. The wet blanket was then applied over the brand and the red-hot pan pressed hard against it. The steam generated scalded the hair clean off, and the job was done. The same plan is adopted by horse thieves. Then, again, these fellows had a kind of branding iron with which they could change a number of brands. I once heard a Texan boast of a man in Presidio County, Texas, who started in twenty years ago with only two cows and a branding iron and is to-day worth $100,000. I told him that I knew half a dozen men in New Mexico who started in with nothing but the branding iron and are to-day worth $300,000. The branding iron has made the foundation of many respectable fortunes."—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

Against Arguing too Much.

Here is an illustration of the line, "Striving to better, oft we mar what's well":

After defendant's counsel had concluded his argument, the Judge said to plaintiff's advocate, who rose to reply: "Mr. ——, the Court is with you." Instead of resuming his seat he resumed the argument, beginning in these words: "Yes, your Honor, I knew you would be with me for the following reasons.

He then proceeded to argue the case fully. When he closed the Judge said: "After hearing all that defendant's able counsel could urge I was with the plaintiff. But now that I have heard all that the plaintiff's advocate has to say, I will not take the case—under—advisement."

FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Clean a Farm Horse.

One of the most important things to be observed in the management of farm horses is their cleaning, and yet it may be safely stated that nothing is more neglected by the majority of farmers. The horse should never be cleaned or harnessed while it is eating breakfast. Let horses eat their food in peace, for many, from sanguine temperament or greed, bolt their oats when handled during the time of feeding. Harness can be quickly enough put on after the feed is eaten, and time should then be taken to comb the mane and tail and use a wisp of straw on the body and legs. When the horses come in at dinner time, they should at once be *unharnessed*. The feed is then to be given, and before the harness is again put on, the horse should be thoroughly rubbed down with a wisp of straw or hay. If the horses are very warm on coming in, they should be rubbed down immediately after the removal of the harness.

The cleaning or grooming, which should be done at night, consists first in currying the horse with the currycomb to free him of the dirt adhering to the hair, and which, being now dry, is easily removed. A wisping of straw removes the roughest of the dirt loosened by the currycomb. The legs ought to be thoroughly wisped, not only to make them clean, but to dry up any moisture that may have been left in the evening; and at this time the feet should be picked clean by the foot picker—*i. e.*, an iron instrument made for the purpose—of any dirt adhering between the shoe and the foot. The brush is then to be used to remove the remaining and finer portions of dust from the hair, which is cleared from the brush by a few rasps along the currycomb. The wisping and brushing, if done with some force and dexterity, with a combing of the tail and mane, should render the horse pretty clean, but there are more ways of grooming a horse than one, as may be witnessed by the careless and skimming way in which many hired hands do it. The skin of the farm horse should at all times be clean if not sleek, and a slap of the hand upon the horse will show if there is loose dust in the hair. The currycomb should not be used below the knees, as it is apt to cause injury. For cleaning the legs and feet, nothing is better than the water brush; and when fitting a horse for the showyard, it may also be used on the body with water, or even a little kerosene, but the latter is not required for common cleanliness, but merely to impart a temporary gloss.

How many farmers can say that their horses are cleaned as thoroughly as we have advised in the above? How much longer would horses live, work and remain healthy if the above suggestions were put into practice? These are questions which it will be well to consider and answer at leisure.—*Farmer's Review.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

A small quantity of bad milk will spoil a whole mass of cheese at the factorp.

Thinning fruit when judiciously done always pays, no matter what is the crop. Try it.

The best way to treat the curculio is to jar the trees and destroy the pests that fall beneath it.

Professor E. M. Shilton says that thirty loads of manure applied to one acre is equal to forty loads spread over twice that surface.

James Fitz, Kenwick, Va., says: "When sweet potato plants are set 1½ feet by 3 feet, 9,600 plants are required for one acre; if set 1½ feet by 3½ feet 8,100 plants are needed."

Maple floors are better for creameries than cement. The former can be washed while the latter knocks away gradually in small particles. Pine floors, when damp, give off an offensive odor.

A little glue in limewash for outbuildings and fences is a good thing, because it makes the lime adhere, but it is bad for trees; hence limewash for trees is better without any such addition.

A successful Canadian dairyman thinks bran, peas and corn mixed the best butter-producing food for cows. Cows should be milked with dry hands. Cows should not be milked in close proximity to the dung heap.

When the tree is planted the branches should be cut back to form a regular shaped head, and if they are pinched back so as to keep the tree symmetrical and only such branches are allowed to grow as are needed, there will be no necessity of murdering the tree in after years with the saw.

Much of manure dropped by cows yarded over night in the barnyard is wasted. Unless the yard is well littered the liquid excrement is lost, and the solid droppings dry away until much of their value is gone. Throwing the manure in heaps and applying a little dry earth to the heap daily will prevent loss.

There is no mystery about making neats-foot oil, says the *Rural Home*. The only thing necessary is to boil in a kettle as many cattle's feet and hoofs as can be obtained and skim off the oil until no more rises. From the four feet of one animal a pint of oil is generally obtained, and it is well worth the trifling cost of making it.

So long as cows will eat grain or meal it will pay to give them some daily. If it don't they are not worth keeping anyway. Good cows will grow poor when kept on grass alone and in full flow of milk. And when the pasture fails they will have no reserve supply of flesh and fat to keep them in condition for milking next winter.

Cows often chew corn cobs, not for their nutritive value, but for the mineral they contain, just as they will chew old bones. In such cases wood ashes, or, better still, ashes from corncobs, will be eaten as greedily as salt. Ashes for cows when on green feed corrects acidity of the stomach, and a few supplied occasionally will do good.

A Rhode Island fruit-grower says that the best ground for a peach orchard is a light, sandy soil that has been planted for several years with general crops. Do not plant on ground rich enough to produce onions, peas, spinach or lettuce, for trees will be liable to make a late autumnal growth and produce unripe wood that will be winter-killed.

Commissioner Colman says regarding the Angora goat industry: "While I feel that this industry is destined to be an important one, I should not advise you to invest in it without first thoroughly informing yourself as to its details and what difficulties you would be likely to encounter, which you could do by conference with the owners of the ranches in Texas."

The farmer who rises early and gets his team out while dew is heavy on the grass or soil gains increased fertility to his soil by his earliness. Dew contains a considerable amount of ammonia, and this turned under by plow or cultivator is absorbed in the soil. When grass is plowed under wet with dew there is an additional advantage from the greater readiness of wet grass to rot quickly.

Market chickens may be pushed to advantage by frequent feeding, besides having a free run, if possible, while they are growing and before they are put up to fatten. After ducks have passed the delicate stage and have their feathers, they may be given frequent feeds of food to give them rapid growth and size. The earlier they are sold after they become marketable the greater will be the profit.

A correspondent of the *Western Plowman* says almost any variety of corn can be obtained by careful selection of seeds. For a variety that could not be injured by wet weather, he gathered strong, healthy ears that hung down upon erect stalks; and for best results in shelled corn, ears with deep grains and small cobs, bearing grains the entire length. He advises trying this a few years and noting the results.

You should keep a disused coal oil barrel half full of the strongest lye, into which to drop every bone that comes from your table, or else pack them in alternate layers with unslacked lime. They will become so brittle that you may have them broken fine and spread them broadcast; and the lye, if you have used that, can be diluted with many times its bulk of water and be applied wherever potash would be serviceable. This liquid, or soapsuds, is the surest possible dressing for cauliflower and cabbage.

Chickens are valuable outside the question of eggs and flesh. A full grown hen will yield from two and a half ounces to four and one-half ounces of feathers and down. The feathers serve for bonnet decorations, the ornamentation of military shakos, and for dusters. The averaged sized feathers are employed for beds and bolsters, the down for pillows. But the latter classes are not held in as much esteem as the same from geese and ducks. When the feathers are plucked, they are placed for a short time in a baker's oven, after the bread has been withdrawn, to kill the insect germs, before they are sent to market.

No matter how thoroughly corn land is fitted, the period of time after corn is planted before the rows can be distinguished is a critical one. If rains come, the soil is beaten down hard, and if they do not come then the surface becomes cloddy and dry. Just as soon as the cultivator can be got in it should be. It is not necessary at first to cultivate deeply, so the teeth may be spread widely enough to take the whole surface between the hills. After this, closer work may be made by going twice in a row, putting the cultivator close to the corn on one side, and in going back hoeing the opposite side. With a careful horse, a wide-awake man with the cultivator can so take the weeds out of the hills as to make the hoe unnecessary.

Mystery of the Growth of Trees.

Mr. John T. Campbell explains in the *American Naturalist* his discovery of one of the causes of the phenomenon of particular tracts of land being covered with a simultaneous, nearly exclusive, growth of trees of a particular species. Some have ascribed the phenomenon to a peculiar fitness of the soil to particular kinds of vegetation, which he does not find to exist. His own explanation is very simple, and is to the effect that the matter lies wholly or mainly in the fact of the ground being in a fit condition to receive the seeds of the various species when they fall upon it. Seeds of different kinds fall at various seasons, and when the ground is in various conditions as to moisture, etc. Those that find the ground in good condition sprout and grow, if no accident occurs to remove the plants when very young. Mr. Campbell has tested this view in his surveys in the occasionally flooded bottom-lands of the Wabash River, and illustrates it by following the futures of the seeds of three species of trees. The balls of the sycamore or button wood begin falling early in the spring months, and if a flood is receding at the time, they stick to the soft, moist banks wherever they touch them, and particularly along the highest parts of the sand-bars. Were it not for the subsequent floods in the same spring no other trees could grow, for these would occupy the ground. But they are easily killed during their infancy by overflows, and this is what happens to most of them. The cottonwood is the next in order of shedding seed, and if another flood is receding while this is taking place it will have killed all the sycamores which it has covered, and sprout the cottonwoods. These in turn may be killed by the next floods. It is the turn of the maples next to shed their seed and try for the ground. If either of these species succeeds in making wood without a flood, it will hold the ground, and its rivals will not be able to get a place. Last spring the edges of the successive plantations escaped the next floods after the seeds fell upon them, and Mr. Campbell could see along the river banks three belts of young trees, and distinguish them by their general appearance. The upper belt was of sycamore, the second (downward) of cottonwood, and the third of soft maple. In June a bigger flood came than any that caused the seeds to sprout, and killed all the young trees.

Beneficial Results of Sponge Bathing.

Amelia A. Whitfield, M. D., says in *Good Housekeeping:* Let us add a few words on the sponge bath, the form of bathing where the water is applied to the surface through the medium of cloth or sponge, no part of the body being plunged in the water. The practice of systematic, daily sponge-bathing is one giving untold benefits to the follower. Let a person, not over strong, subject to frequent colds from the slightest exposure, the victim of chronic catarrh, sore throat, etc., begin the practice of taking a sponge-bath every morning, commencing with tepid water in a warm room (not hot), and following the sponging with friction that will produce a warm glow over the skin, and then take a five-minutes' brisk walk in the open air. See if you do not return with a good appetite for breakfast. After having used tepid water for a few mornings, lower the temperature of the bath until cold water can be borne with impunity. The daily cold sponging of a sensitive throat or lungs will often result most satisfactorily if persistently and conscientiously followed. The cold, ante-breakfast sponge bath should, however, be avoided by the weak person and the one whose lungs are already diseased, as the reaction following might not be strong enough to prevent colds which might hasten fatal results. Another use of the cold bath is to induce sleep, by calling the blood to the surface; the congested brain is relieved and sleep comes in consequence. It is on this principle that the winding of the leg in a cold wet cloth proves so effacious in provoking sleep.

There is still another use of the sponge bath that must not be passed over; it is bath par excellent for the invalid, and by the addition of rock salt or of alcohol it is made stimulating, and at the same time soothing. It is the only form of bath that can be given the fever-stricken patient, by the layman, and when soda or rum has been added, care being taken to squeeze the sponge quite dry, to prevent wetting clothing, no evil results can follow, except in the exanthemata.

A Sleepy Old English Village.

An odd account is given by the *Western Morning News*, of Yealmpton, an English village within seven miles of Plymouth, with a population of nearly a thousand:

Newspapers are not delivered till thirty-four hours after they are printed, and the delivery of letters is of a very meager kind. This obliges the inhabitants to resort to all sorts of shifts to obtain "a bit of news." Interesting items are scribbled on pieces of paper by those who travel from Plymouth to Yealmpton, and these are pushed under the doors of leading inhabitants, who communicate the contents to their neighbors. The vicar, who receives £480 a year, has long been practically past active work, and was not particularly active when he had health and strength. Services are conducted in a fashion on Sunday mornings and afternoons, yet they are of such a kind that few beyond the vicar's household attend. The vicar knows so little of his parishioners that quite recently he directed that some clothing should be sent from a local charity to a man whom he had buried four years ago.

FRESH WATER SAILORS.

INTERESTING POINTS ABOUT THE GREAT LAKES.

Big Boats and Small Crews—Storms on the Lakes—Some Marine Facts and Figures.

A reporter of the *News* the other day elicited the following points from a fresh-water sailor:

"I'm speakin' now of modern sailors on the lakes. Times hev changed here in twenty years. Sailors used to ship here by the season or the month, and then they used to handle cargo. The boats were small then. There was no lumber-shovers, stevedores, and grain-trimmers then, and so every boat carried enough men to do all the work of all kinds. The crews are small now and the boats big. It used to be a big boat that took 10,000 bushels of grain out of Chicago; now the Oconto can carry 100,000 bushels of corn, and has carried 108,000 bushels. There's a big difference, too, in the build of lake and sea boats—that is, the boats for deep-sailin'. The coasters on the sea are something like our lake boats. Most lake boats are too long and too shoal—too narrow—for the seas. Take a wooden lake boat of from 1,500 to 2,000 tons, and she'll draw about fourteen foot of water; now, a sea boat of the same tonnage will draw from eighteen to twenty-three foot of water. Our wooden boats hev wooden bottoms, you know, and before they sail long in salt water their bottoms gits covered with barnacles and crust, so as to spoil her sailin'. All the wooden vessels on the sea hev copper bottoms. There different in lots of other ways that you wouldn't understand. Ships, by the way, now are rigged with wire. In my day it was all hemp.

"The salt-water sailor is a pretty good fellow. I was one of 'em—happy and free with their money; an' the salt-water sailor, an' all of 'em, for that matter, has a failin' fer thinkin' the last gale is always the worst.

"The salt-water sailor has a great notion to go to all the ports of the world. If he goes to Paris or Havre and stays a week ashore spendin' his money, he thinks he knows all about the town, though he may not git more'n two blocks away from his boarding house. He never wants to go back to the same port. He wants to go to London or Liverpool, and then to Amsterdam, and then to South America, and all over.

"Oh, yes, we hev just as hard storms on the lakes as they do on the ocean—harder, if anything. That storm that the Orphan Boy went down in was an awful hard one. The equinox storm of 1875 was a hard one, too. Cap'in Scott and his two grand-daughters was lost in that storm atween here and the Beavers. I remember the old iron boat Philadelphia went out of here one night for Milwaukee in an awful gale. The boat had had hard luck all season and was then half a trip behind. No boat dared to go out, though a good many were loaded, and the tug cap'n tried to persuade Cap'n Fellows, of the Philadelphia, not to go, but he was bound to go. He was loaded very light, hevin' only 500 barrels of flour on, settin' on end—not enough to tier. The tug took the vessel out into the lake and headed her against the nor' east wind, but the gale was so strong that it parted the five-inch hawser. Well, sir, the Philadelphia was so light that she spun around like a top when that line parted, and started driftin' fer the east shore. The tug cap'in come back up the river an' said:

"'You can look for your tea kettle (that's what they call iron boats) high and dry on the east shore to-morrow morning.'

"But she didn't go ashore. She got into calm water over against the east shore, and hugged it north till she got above Milwaukee, and then made straight across the lake, makin' Milwaukee all right."

Perhaps it is not generally known that more vessels arrive in the port of Chicago every year than in any other port in the world. For the year ending June 30, 1884, the number of arrivals and clearances in Chicago was 24,734, and the number in New York and Boston combined for the same period was 24,122. In Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Portland, the number for this period was 22,107. Chicago is thus far ahead in the number of transactions, but her tonnage would not compare with that of New York. The district of Chicago includes all the ports in Illinois and Indiana—not a very large stretch of coast. Chicago is not an extensive owner of vessels, when the tonnage is considered. Of vessels that are officially inspected and measured, there are owned in Chicago 357, with a total tonnage of 57,038. Of these thirty-two are propellers, with a tonnage of 7,093. The largest of these is the passenger boat Peerless, of 913 tons net. Her passenger capacity is 160 first class. The smallest is the Ida, of five tons—one of the "lake front" pleasure boats.

There are eighty-three steam tugs, with a total tonnage of 1,436. The largest of these is the T. T. Morford, with forty-five tons, and the smallest the Ed. L. Anthony, with four and one-half tons—a canal boat tug. There are twenty-five steam canal boats, with a tonnage of 4,879; 235 schooners, with a tonnage of 46,007; two paddle steamers and six sailing yachts. The smallest vessel inspected by the customs officers here is the Tiny, a steam yacht, whose tonnage, if it can be so called, is 680 pounds.

The largest vessel that comes to Chicago is the Oconto, whose gross tonnage is nearly 3,000. The smallest vessel doing a freight business here is the A. B. Thomas, plying between Chicago and Saugatuck. She has a net capacity of seventy-five tons. Probably the fastest vessel on the lakes is the Chicora, a Canadian vessel which plies in Lake Superior. She is a very long, narrow boat, and a side-wheeler, with hinged paddles in the shape of elevator buckets. This boat has attained a speed above twenty-two miles an hour.

Sailing vessels are gradually disappearing from the lakes, but the shipping interests are not failing. The sailing vessels are being replaced with steam vessels. In the last few years, however, Chicago has lost considerably in the lumber trade. During the present season the Menominee barge line has withdrawn from the lakes. These boats carried lumber which is now shipped by rail from the mills, instead of being distributed from Chicago.—*Chicago News.*

A Buenos Ayres Milkman.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, the largest city in South America, to the Chicago *News*, has the following: Here comes a fellow hoisted upon a huge bundle of sheepskin, on the back of an antique horse. What is he doing up there, sitting on the pack as on a chair, with his feet on each side of the horse's withers? That is a milkman from the country, and in that pack are six or eight large milk-cans. He is a Basque, and he and his country do most of this milk business. While we were wondering how many of these pack-animals are needed for 400,000 people, and how much advantage the Basque takes of the monopoly, down the cross street comes a native leading two cows, and to the tail of each is tied the calf. He stops in front of a house, a servant comes out with a pitcher, the man turns the calf about, gives him a moment's hope and a taste of reality. These cows are so motherly that they will not give down their milk except for the calves, which must always stand by their side. This must be in the climate, as cows brought from North America and trained to more generous habits soon develop the same domestic purpose. The man shuts off the calf, fills the pitcher, and goes his way.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

According to an English statistician five men may now do as much work as six in 1870, and eight in 1850.

Lovers' rings in the age of Queen Elizabeth often had posies engraved on them, and were worn by men on the left hand.

The common herring is difficult to procure and preserve alive in inland aquaria, it being so delicate that the loss of even a few scales is sure to cause its death.

The first printing done in America was in the City of Mexico, in 1539. There were then 200 printing offices in Europe. The second press was set up in Lima, Peru, and the third in Cambridge, Mass., in 1639.

An ordinary beetle can draw twenty times the weight of the body, and a large horned beetle, which was carefully weighed and allowed to work unmolested beneath a bell glass, drew 42 2-10 times its own weight.

An experiment was made at Pavia, in Italy, with two swallows to determine their speed. Two hen birds were taken from their broods, carried to Milan, and there released at a given hour. Both made their way back to their nests in thirteen minutes, which gave their rate of speed at 87½ miles an hour.

One of the paleolithic men made a picture of an elephant such as lived in his time (now called a mammoth), which had a long hairy coat and mane. As no such elephant exists now in the world, we should have thought this a fancy of the artist, had it not been for the discovery in Siberia of the frozen bodies of some mammoths which had been buried in ice and frozen gravel for thousands of years, with the fur and hair still in a good state of preservation.

An industrious individual has collected for the Philadelphia *News* the names by which fairies have been known in various countries and at various times, and here is the list: Fairies, elves, elle-folks, fays, urchins, ouphes, ell-maids, ell-women, dwarfs, trolls, norns, nisses, kobolds, duende, brownies, necks, stromkarls, fates, little wights, undines, nixes, salamanders, goblins, hob-goblins, pookes, banshees, kelpies, pixies, moss people, good people, good neighbors, men of peace, wild women, white ladies, peris, djinns, genii and gnomes.

Telegraphing Seven Thousand Miles.

An Englishman, after having been shown the operations of the pneumatic tube for carrying parcels in New York, said: "I have seen just one thing more wonderful than that. I have talked by cable from London to Calcutta, India, over 7,000 miles of wire. Two years ago I called upon Managing Director W. Andrews, of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, at No. 13 Old Broad street, London. It was Sunday evening and the wires were not very busy. Mr. Andrews called up Emder, a German town. 'Give me Odessa,' he wired. In a few seconds we got the signal from the Russian seaport city, and asked for Teheran, the capital of Persia. 'Call Kurrachee,' said Andrews. In less than half a minute we were signaling that Indian town. The signals came at the rate of fifteen words a minute. After learning that the London office was testing the long wires Kurrachee gave us Agra, and we chatted pleasantly for a few minutes with the operator on duty there. In a short time the operator switched us on the cable to the Indian capital, Calcutta. At first the operator there could not believe that he was talking to London, and he asked, in the Morse language: 'Is that really London, England?' It was a wonderful achievement, metallic communication without a break between the capital of the English nation, and the seat of her goverment in India, 7,000 miles away as the bird flies."

Sources of Vegetable Seed.

There are about seventy different varieties of vegetable seeds, including herbs, planted in the farms and gardens of this country, though some of the species are very closely allied. Large quantities of seed are imported into the United States, notably of mangold-wurtzel, ruta-baga, spinach, cauliflower and radish. But while we are to a considerable extent dependent upon other countries for many of our choice vegetable seeds, we have many excellent varieties of different species little known abroad, including beans, some varieties of corn, also tomatoes and me ons. Fine varieties of celery have been produced here, and our Drumhead cabbages are far superior to those of European countries, as they are there grown for stocks. Melons and cucumbers are grown in England under glass. Our importations of seeds are from England, France, Canada and Germany, those from Canada being confined to peas. France and Germany have had the reputation of furnishing, as a rule, the choicer variety of vegetable and flower seeds. Fabulous prices have sometimes been paid by American seedsmen for European seed of high grade. Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, paid some years ago as high as $200 an ounce for choice cucumber seed. Some of the foreign growers exercise great care in seed culture, giving their attention to but one or two sorts, which enables them to excel.—*American Cultivator.*

The Sheep's Sense of Hearing.

It is said that so acute is the sheep's sense of hearing that she can distinguish the cry of her own lamb among as many as a thousand others all bleating at the same time; and the lamb, too, is able to recognize its mother's voice even though it be in the midst of a large flock. James Hogg, who was a shepherd as well as a poet, tells us that it was very amusing to watch the sheep and lambs during their shearing season. While the sheep were being shorn the lambs would be put into a fold by themselves, and the former would be sent to join their little ones as soon as the operation of shearing was over. The moment a lamb heard its mother's voice it would hasten from the crowd to meet her, but instead of finding the "rough, well-clad, comfortable mamma" which it had left a short time before, it would meet a strange and most deplorable-looking creature. At the sight of this it would wheel about, uttering the most piteous cry of despair, and perhaps run away. Soon, however, the sheep's voice was heard again; the lamb would thereupon return, then once more bound away, and sometimes repeat this conduct for ten or a dozen times before it fully understood that the shorn ewe was in reality its mother.—*Little Folks.*

Web-Footed Cows in Nevada.

The cows down at Empire, on the Carson River, feed on the numerous small, low, flat islands at that point, which divide the river up into many meandering sloughs and branches. A short time ago, when the river was high, these islands were completely submerged, but now they are above water again, and covered with short, sweet grass, which the cows eagerly seek. They are so used to wading and swimming from one point to another that their feet have become broad, with a strong thick web, like sole leather, formed between the toes. Any one of those cows can out-swim a rowboat or an alligator.—*Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.*

Menthol is now used as a local anæsthetic in place of cocaine. Its effects last from fifteen to twenty minutes long.

Better results are derived from Hall's Hair Renewer than from any similar preparation.

If you suffer with chills and fever, take Ayer's Ague cure. It will cure you.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Dr. R. Butler, Master of Arts, Cambridge University, England, says: "St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic."

OUR faults—like weeds—spring up spontaneously, and require no cultivation. Our virtues, on the contrary—like flowers—require care and attention. If neglected they are apt to degenerate into vices—as weeds, if allowed to grow, o'ertop the flowers.

According to the testimony of physicians and coroners, in all parts of the Union, deaths have resulted from the use of cough syrups, containing morphia, opium and other poisons. In this connection, Dr. Sam'l Cox, of Washington, after careful analyses, endorses Red Star Cough Cure as being purely vegetable, and absolutely free from opiates, poisons and narcotics. Price, twenty-five cents.

EVERYONE must see daily instances of people who complain from a mere habit of complaining; and make their friends uneasy, and strangers merry, by murmuring at evils that do not exist, and repining at grievances which they do not really feel.

AN English firm has at last succeeded in making a colored water mark.

"How Can She Ever Love Him?"

is what you you often hear said when the prospective groom is the victim of catarrh. "How can she ever bear such a breath?" "How resolve to link her destiny with that of one with a disease, that unless arrested, will end in consumption, or perhaps in insanity?" Let the husband that is, or is to be, get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and cure himself before it is too late. By druggists.

IT is said that there is not a single heathen to-day in Fiji.

To Consumptives,

or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of throat or lungs, send ten cents in stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the doctor, Buffalo N. Y.

THE experiment of growing jute in Nevada soil is likely to prove successful.

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

THE Chinese Government declares that it will build no more railroads.

"What Every One Should Know."

Among the 150 kinds of Cloth Bound Dollar Volumes given away by the Rochester (N. Y.) *American Rural Home* for every $1 subscription to that great 8-page, 48-col., 16-year-old weekly, (all 5x7 inches, from 300 to 900 pages, bound in cloth) are:

Law Without Lawyers.	Danelson's (Medical Counselor.
Family Cyclopedia.	Boys' Useful Pastimes.
Farm Cyclopedia.	Five Years Before the Mast.
Farmers and Stockbreeders' Guide.	People's History of United States.
Common Sense in Poultry Yard.	Universal History of all Nations.
World Cyclopedia.	Popular His. of Civil War (both sides).
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Any one book and paper one year, postpaid $1.15 only! Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor Rochester. Sample 2c. RURAL HOME CO., LTD, Rochester, N. Y.

IN the Island of Java there are twenty letter-press printing offices.

We Appeal to Experience.

For a long time we steadily refused to publish testimonials, believing that, in the opinion of the public generally, the great majority were manufactured to order by unprincipled parties as a means of disposing of their worthless preparations.

That this view of the case is to a certain extent true, there can be no doubt.

At last, several years ago, we came to the conclusion that every intelligent person